FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

West Stalls MBFR Talks To Boost NATO Military Potential [Vasilyev] AA 1
Moscow Chides NATO Attempt To Cast Shadow on SALT-II [Shlenov] AA 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Oil Monopolies' Profitmaking, OPEC Decisions Discussed [Rachkov] CC 1
Geneva Conventional Arms Ban Talks Preparatory Meeting Ends CC 2
International Engineering Conference Ends CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Congressional Delegation Arrives in Leningrad A 1
Commentary Rejects 'Superficial Solution' to Trade Problems [Yelyutin] A 1
U.S. Space Officials Praise U.S.-Soviet Cooperation A 2
Turner Discusses CIA Reforms, Iran, SALT Verification A 3
U.S. View of S. African Events Accords With New Policy [Kremnev] A 3
Carter Energy Program Not Likely To Solve Problem [Shishkin] A 4
U.S. Ships Mass in Mideast To Set Up 5th Fleet A 5
U.S. Seeks To Prevent Changes in Italy's Domestic Policy A 6
Senate Report Shows U.S. Still Leading Arms Dealer A 6
Influence of Zionism in U.S. Media 'Brainwashing' Scored A 7

CHINA

PRC's 'March' Into Southeast Asia Assailed [Bratov] B 1
Commentary Attacks Idea of Militarily Weak, Peaceful China B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Military Exercises Exhibit Anti-Soviet Nature [Kuchko] C 1
Japan Takes Steps To Develop Senkaku Islands C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Counterrevolutionary Activity Continues in Afghanistan D 1
'Gangs,' Bandits Defeated D 1
Paper Denounces Maoist Propaganda D 1
Criticism of Foreign Interference D 1
Indian Indignation at PRC Interference D 2
Land Reform Continues Progress in Afghanistan D 2
India Celebrates Anniversary of Relations With USSR D 2
Brezhnev, Kosygin National Day Greetings to Ziaul Haq D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchean People's Republic National Day Observed E 1
Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings Message E 1
Sufferings, Triumphs of Kampucheans [Ablamov] E 2
USSR Documentary on Kampuchea E 3
XINHUA Alleges USSR Prevents PRC-SRV Talks [Orlov] E 3
SRV Protests PRC Plane's Violation of Country's Airspace E 4
Vietnamese Media Report PRC Border Encroachment E 4
PRC Builds Up Troops Along Border With Laos E 5
Local Chinese Finance PRC Subversion in Philippines [Petrov] E 5

EASTERN EUROPE

'Heavy' Earthquake in Yugoslavia Causes Damage, Injury F 1
Squadron of Soviet Warships Arrives in Yugoslav Port F 1
George Habash-Led Palestinian Delegation in Bulgaria F 1
Zhivkov Meets With PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Muhammed in Sofia F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

West Berlin Participation in European Elections Denounced [Sibirtsev] G 1
Mondale Begins 12-Day Visit to Northern Europe G 2
Demonstrators in Iceland G 2
Norwegian Oil for Israel G 2
Mondale Arrives Norway G 3
Kuznetsov Presents Award to Norwegian CP Leader G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Moscow Refutes As-Sadat's Claims of Democracy in Egypt [Zlatorunskiy] H 1
Arab Press on Egypt's Military Deals, Operations Cited H 1
Various Arab Organizations Discuss Egypt's Expulsion H 2
OAPEC on Egypt's Membership H 2
Expulsion From Arab Bank of Africa H 2
Suspension From Arab Fund H 2
Arab Mining Company Suspension H 3
Egyptian Opposition to Separate Treaty Mounts H 3
Commentator Assesses Israel's Economic Designs on Egypt [Veniyaminov] H 4
King Husayn Interview With Lebanese Weekly Cited H 4

U.S. Pressuring Saudi Arabia To Abandon Arabs [Zlatorunskiy] K 5
Soviet Media Continue Coverage of Iranian Developments H 6
Iran Recalls Servicemen From U.S. H 6
Bazargan on Government's Tasks H 6
Sanjabi Resignation H 6
Taleqani Issue [Fedonin] H 7
Soviet Policy Reiterated [Savchenko] H 7
Cancellation of Foreign Contracts H 8
Tudeh Secretary's Statement H 8

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

FRG Firm Operates Secret Missile Testing Base in Zaire J 1
ZAPU Declaration Reaffirms Tenacity of Liberation Movements [Fedorov] J 2
Rhodesian Elections Only Serve Western Interests [Shishkovskiy] J 3
S. Africa Uses Elections To Maintain Control Over Namibia J 4
PRC Taking 'Reactionary Course' in Africa J 5
Briefs: USSR Destroyer in Guinea-Bissau J 5

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Reportage on Manley's USSR Visit Continues K 1
Businesslike, Cordial Talks Held K 1
Manley Leaves USSR For London K 1
Manley Statement on Arrival Home K 1
U.S. Holding Military Exercises in Panama Canal Zone K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev, Suslov Address CPSU Plenum; Ryabov Move Announced R 1
Soviet Trade Unions Protect Interests of Working People R 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agriculture Official Reports on Sowing Progress T 1
Importance of Subsidiary Farms in Remote Areas Stressed [Editorial in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 3 Apr] T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Salyut Crew Continues Biological Experiments U 1
Zimyanin Attends Festive Meeting for Science Day U 1

WEST STALLS MBFR TALKS TO BOOST NATO MILITARY POTENTIAL

LD161104 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Mikhail Vasilyev commentary]

[Excerpts] The latest 17th round of the Vienna talks can best be described as a round of missed opportunities and this was because of the position of the Western side. Before the round began many participant thought there was a good chance of making progress. This optimism was generated by the compromise proposals tabled by the socialist countries on 8 June last year. These proposals went out a long way to meet the wishes of the Western side. This includes, for example, setting equal numbers of troops in central Europe. The socialist countries also accepted the idea of a selective reduction of certain types of weapons proposed by the West.

There are reasons to believe that an armed forces reduction is not first and foremost in the Western leaders' minds. The NATO Council session in Washington in May of last year adopted a long-term program of an arms build-up. This program is now being implemented. NATO Commander in Europe General Haig of the United States said in a recent interview for the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper that NATO must build up a range of military means which would insure its superiority over the Soviet Union. Over the past 2 years alone the United States has increased the strength of its forces in Europe by 34,000 men. The Americans are also trying to secure the permission of their allies to deploy on their territory medium-range missiles spearheaded against the USSR. All this explains the Western tactic at the Vienna talks. The Western side is deliberately stalling the talks to be able to continue boosting the NATO military potential. This is the main reason for the lack of progress at the talks.

MOSCOW CHIDES NATO ATTEMPT TO CAST SHADOW ON SALT-II

LD162330 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] According to a report from REUTER, NATO has decided to create a special group to study the problems involved in controlling short- and medium-range nuclear systems. The task announced by the group, writes our commentator Viktor Shlenov, appears entirely respectable. However, reading the speech made about this by NATO Secretary General Luns, it emerges that this is clearly a maneuver aimed at concealing the true intentions of the Atlantic alliance leaders.

Luns, referring once again to the mythical Soviet threat, openly stated that his organization intends, within the framework of so-called modernization, to continue rearming NATO forces, including the creating and positioning of new medium-range missiles. The missiles referred to are Euromissiles which NATO leaders want to place in West European countries first, and foremost in Federal Germany. In other words, this is an attempt by NATO to give the arms race a new twist, to violate the existing equilibrium, and to obtain military superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

In justification of these far from noble actions, NATO propaganda seeks to intimidate the Western European countries with the danger of destabilization and disequilibrium which will allegedly arise after the signing of the SALT-II agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, but this is an obviously invented thesis.

What disequilibrium can one talk about if in Western Europe over 7,000 nuclear warheads will remain, without mentioning the numerous U.S. military bases and the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean? It is alleged, too, that the Soviet Union has aimed its medium-range missiles against Western Europe, and for this reason is only interested in a reduction in strategic missiles.

Speaking in Moscow on 2 March at the election meeting, Leonid Brezhnev once again denounced this Atlantic propaganda lie. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, underlined Leonid Brezhnev, it has already declared many times that it is not in favor of an increase, but rather a limitation of nuclear or other missile weapons, through an agreement between all parties based on full reciprocity. This also covers medium-range weapons in Europe, also certainly taking into account the presence of U.S. military bases there.

It is perfectly obvious, and on this the majority of realistic political figures agree, that SALT-II can and must exert a beneficial influence on the international climate as a whole and on Europe in particular. Attempts to cast a shadow on this agreement, and even more to use it to start a new arms race spiral in Europe, are an ignoble enterprise worthy of the most determined condemnation.

OIL MONOPOLIES' PROFITMAKING, OPEC DECISIONS DISCUSSED

LD161052 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Boris Rachkov commentary: "The West Opposes the Legitimate Interests of the Oil-Producing States"]

[Text] It is common knowledge that the OPEC conference at the end of last month adopted a resolution to raise oil prices by nine percent. It was expected that a price hike would increase OPEC revenues, on the basis of the overall volume of oil exports, by something like $10 billion annually. The OPEC decision aroused violent attacks by the West, which accused OPEC member states of selfishly pumping part of the national income of the oil-consuming countries into their treasuries. As for the world market situation, it is as follows:

First, the process of inflation is gathering momentum daily in the capitalist world. This causes a rapid rise in the prices of readymade products which are purchased by the oil-producing countries. All the promises of the Western leaders to stop inflation or at least hinder it remain only promises. According to the British magazine THE ECONOMIST, the actual purchasing power of the oil-producing countries has fallen in the last 5 years by an average of 27 percent. This means that $130 billion of the OPEC revenues from selling oil is equivalent to the purchasing power of $95 billion, based on the 1973 figures. The difference of $35 billion is considered a direct loss suffered by the oil-producing countries as a result of the rise in the prices of their imports. This loss is equivalent to 350 million tons of oil, that is, one quarter of the volume of oil extracted annually, which means that these states have given this much oil to the West for free.

In an attempt to compensate for the losses caused by the actions of the industrialized capitalist states, since 1975 OPEC has continually coordinated prices when raising them. The raising of prices is justified. The result is that OPEC countries are trying to safeguard their national interests.

Second, there is a valid claim which justifies the raising of oil prices. The drop in oil production in Iran created a greater demand for oil. As regards the foreign importers of oil, they try to stockpile their oil in the event of the Middle East and gulf area situation becoming somewhat more tense. The Western oil monopolies seized this opportunity to further increase the price of oil coming from OPEC countries. This oil is then resold to scores of other countries. The prices of oil byproducts, which the monopolies sell after refining the oil bought from OPEC states, have also increased. They sell them via their marketing network.

The OPEC experts believe that the oil monopolies have recently been able to make an additional $50 net profit on every ton of oil. Thus, when the OPEC countries decided to raise the price of crude oil, they did so on the basis of benefitting even partially from the favorable situation that existed in the market--a situation that hitherto benefited only the Western monopolies. Consequently, what is involved is not an oil war by OPEC against the industrialized capitalist states, as the West put it, but a legitimate endeavor by the oil-producing countries to protect their national economic interests and stop the savage looting of their oil resources.

The OPEC countries are also in solidarity with one another, and today they stand united, which annoys those who like to make vast profits in the imperialist world. They try various methods to force the OPEC countries to abandon their plans. Threats to use all sorts of pressures including commercial, economic, political and even military means have been made in the United States in the last few weeks by U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown, chairman of the Energy Department Schlesinger and Senate members Javits and Jackson.

These and other advocates of the freedom of neocolonialist profitmaking and looting of the developing countries wish to make the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America bear their economic difficulties resulting from inflation.

GENEVA CONVENTIONAL ARMS BAN TALKS PREPARATORY MEETING ENDS

LD131944 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 13, TASS--The second session of the preparatory meeting of the United Nations conference on the prohibition or limitation of the use of concrete types of conventional arms that may be considered as excessively cruel or of having a non-selective action has ended at the Geneva Palace of Nations. Referred to such types of weapons are napalm and other types of incendiary arms, some types of mines, weapons that kill humans with fragments that cannot be detected by x-ray.

In accordance with a resolution of the 32nd session of the United Nations General Assembly the conference is to be convened in Geneva in September 1979.

At the meeting, attended by representatives of about 70 states, national-liberation movements and non-governmental organisations, the Soviet delegation argued the need to prohibit the use of such types of weapons. It was stressed that a successful holding of the conference will make an important contribution to the cause of disarmament.

Speaking at the concluding session, the Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan pointed out that the Soviet delegation wants the questions studied at the meeting ultimately to became the subject-matter of decisions and international agreements which would become compulsory norms of international law for signatory states. Proceeding from this aim and having in mind that the meeting has the nature of disarmament talks and is discussing questions directly connected with the security of states, the Soviet delegation believes that both the work of the preparatory meeting and of the conference itself can produce results only if it is based on the principle of consensus in the adoption of decisions.

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CONFERENCE ENDS

LD132030 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, April 13, TASS--The international symposium on East-West cooperation in power engineering has ended here. Taking part in it were scientists and specialists from most of the European countries, USA, and also representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Applied System Analysis Institute and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Discussed in the course of the symposium was the state of world power energetics, forecasting in this domain up to 1990, new technology developments.

The speeches of most of the scientists and specialists noted the great importance of the provisions of the final act of the all-European conference dealing with cooperation among countries with differing social systems in the sphere of power engineering, transport and protection of the environment. The symposium participants stressed that East-West cooperation in the sphere of power engineering was also important because it promoted the strengthening of confidence and mutual understanding among the peoples of different countries, played a positive role in the continuation of the process of detente.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LENINGRAD

LD162024 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, April 16, TASS--The delegation from the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress today arrived here from Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia in the Transcaucasus. The delegation laid flowers at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad.

At the city soviet of people's deputies the congressmen were acquainted with plans for the economic and social development of the city and region, with the work of the city soviet's deputies. Then they went to the Smolniy Institute where they saw the exhibits of the Lenin memorial museum and visited also the museums in the Peter and Paul Fortress.

The city authorities gave a dinner in honor of the U.S. congressmen's delegation.

COMMENTARY REJECTS 'SUPERFICIAL SOLUTION' TO TRADE PROBLEMS

LD170138 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Yuriy Yelyutin commentary]

[Text] A delegation of the United States House of Representatives is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet parliament. The head of the group, Congressman Brademas, told a correspondent of the Soviet news agency, TASS, that they had come to discuss with Soviet parliamentarians major problems concerning the two countries and first of all the limitation of strategic offensive arms and trade relations. Here is what a Radio Moscow observer, Yuriy Yelyutin, writes about economic contacts between the two countries:

The American congressman seemed to attribute a big role to the development of Soviet-American trade. The level of that trade, however, still fails to correspond to the economic potential of the two countries. What is more, it seems to be at a standstill, as a study for the past 3 years has shown. In 1976 the total volume of trade between the two countries amounted to $2.5 billion. In 1977 it dropped to $1.8 billion while in 1978 it again rose to $2.5 billion, but that was mainly through the export of American grain to the Soviet Union. As for exports of American machines and equipment, it fell by more than a half as compared with 1976. Nor is there practically any increase in Soviet exports to the United States.

On the other hand, there exist very good opportunities for extending trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. At the end of last year the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council prepared and handed over to the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and president, Leonid Brezhnev, a list of 28 projects of possible cooperation of American firms with Soviet organizations in the different fields of industry in the next 5 years. Among them are such large-scale projects as the Sayan aluminium plant, the Yenisey cellulose and paper factory, the Tomsk petrochemical complex and a factory for producing automobile diesel engines. The Americans say the cost of those and other projects could be some $10 to $20 billion so the prospects for developing American-Soviet economic cooperation isn't bad at all. But, as Leonid Brezhnev has stated frankly, the implementation of many of the projects would be difficult without discrimination against the Soviet Union in trade and credits being removed in the United States.

Lately attempts are being made in the United States Congress to find ways of normalizing trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. Among other things it has been proposed that the President has the right, with the consent of Congress, to give the Soviet Union the most favored nation treatment and grant credits first for 1 year and then for 5 years in accordance with the existing trade and credit legislation. The efforts made in the United States Congress to change the existing legislation are regarded by the Soviet people as a positive trend. But what is now being proposed can hardly be in the interests of both Soviet foreign trade organizations and American firms having trade dealings with the Soviet Union. What is now being suggested doesn't really solve the problems, that is removing discrimination against the Soviet Union, since that discrimination continues to be a law.

The Soviet leaders have repeatedly stated that they regard discrimination against the Soviet Union in trade and credits not as an economic reason but rather as a political problem. Therefore the change in the United States trade and credit legislation, to our mind, should be such that it would make it possible to put into effect the Soviet-American agreement on trade of October 15, 1972, at least for a 3 year period, as was originally provided. And of course no problems should be raised that have nothing in common with trade. A step by step introduction of the trade agreement, first for a year and then for 5 years, cannot create conditions for the development of mutually advantageous trade between the two countries, the more so since the United States President would serve the right to annul at any time the most favored nation trade status and the granting of credits.

And finally it is hard to imagine that under such conditions Soviet organizations and American firms would make deals on large scale projects that go beyond the framework of 1 year. In the Soviet Union there is a planned economy and the planning is done for many years ahead and each element of the economy is closely tied up with another. Therefore, the Soviet Union cannot make any sections of its economy dependent, say [on] the mood of American congressmen or representatives of the administration. In other words a superficial solution of the problem of normalizing Soviet-American trade can only further aggravate the atmosphere of uncertainty and further question the reliability of the United States as a trading partner. It can only be hoped that the American congressmen now in the Soviet Union will be able to assess in a correct way the Soviet stand and to make a constructive contribution to normalizing Soviet-American trade relations.

U.S. SPACE OFFICIALS PRAISE U.S.-SOVIET COOPERATION

LD141330 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

["Prospects for Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, April 14, TASS--Gerald Griffin, deputy director of the J.F. Kennedy space centre on Cape Canaveral, Florida, gave a high appraisal of cooperation between the USSR and the USA in space research. In an interview with a TASS correspondent, he said the joint Apollo-Soyuz test project (ASTP) became one of the most vivid and well-known examples of such cooperation. Matters are by no means limited to the ASTP, however. He pointed out that the two sides constantly and widely exchange all possible information obtained during Soviet and U.S. space flights, scientific data on various planets of the solar system, obtainable from interplanetary automatic stations, from those, in particular, which were sent by the scientists and specialists of the two countries towards Venus.

Gerald Griffin said the Soviet Union has made an outstanding progress in the exploration of outer space, proving that man in space can do very much. He expressed the hope that cooperation between the USSR and the USA will continue expanding.

Dr Adrienne Timothy, one of the directors of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, also declared for a continuation and expansion of the exchanges of data on various planets of the solar system, data which are being acquired by the two countries' automatic stations. She said such an exchange of data on Venus was particularly successful. Dr Timothy highly appreciated the opportunity which is being given to U.S. scientists to carry out various experiments by means of Soviet satellites of the "Cosmos" series.

TURNER DISCUSSES CIA REFORMS, IRAN, SALT VERIFICATION

LD131616 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

["Stansfield Turner's Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 13 April, TASS--The widely publicized "reforms" in the CIA and the establishment of "close government control" over its activities following the scandalous revelations of "dirty tricks" carried out by the American agency at home and abroad in the mid-seventies have turned out to be a purely cosmetic operation intended to calm the angry American public. They have in no way affected the form and methods of work of the U.S. spying agency. This fact has been officially confirmed by the director of the CIA, Stansfield Turner.

Speaking at a dinner at a club for foreign journalists, Turner stressed that government "limitations" have had "no effect on the effectiveness of the work of CIA agents." U.S. intelligence bodies, he said, remain "strong and competent." They are "equipped with excellent technical means," which have not, however, diminished the importance of professional agents but increased it. "Justifying" the CIA's "blunders" during the recent events in Iran which led to the fall of the shah's pro-American regime, the head of the spying agency complained that "there were no organized opposition organizations" in Iran, which made it impossible for the CIA "to infiltrate them" with the aim of "finding out the opposition's (plans) from the inside."

Stansfield Turner alined himself with the ranks of opponents to the Soviet-American SALT agreement, stating that "the loss" of secret military bases in Iran has, according to him, diminished the possibilities for the United States to verify adherence to the provisions of the agreement. This theory, as is well known, is one of the main "arguments" put forward by the military-industrial complex and American reaction. They are trying to frustrate these talks, which are important for peace.

U.S. VIEW OF S. AFRICAN EVENTS ACCORDS WITH NEW POLICY

LD141300 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Mikhail Kremnev commentary]

[Text] The commentary that follows, by our observer Mikhail Kremnev, has to do with the so-called conflict between Washington and the racist regime in Pretoria.

As American news agencies make it out, the ordering of three United States military officials from South Africa testifies to the serious differences between the two countries. American correspondents link the accusations of espionage against the three men with Pretoria's attempts to distract world public opinion from the problem of independence for Namibia. The American State Department has even noted with regret that the accusations come at a time when the United States, it claimed, is engaged in a search for ways to settle the problems of southern Africa, Namibia among them.

Such a presentation of what is termed a conflict fully accords with the new policy the Carter administration allegedly follows in Africa. This policy is depicted as being sharply hostile to apartheid as a new course of action against racist obscurantism in that part of Africa. The facts indicate, however, that despite Washington's rhetoric against Pretoria, it's not prepared to exert any serious pressures on the racists. What is more, it is helping them to remain in positions of power for as long as possible.

The intensive political contacts between the United States and South Africa provide convincing evidence of this. The past few years have seen many American leaders visit Pretoria--Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Vice President Walter Mondale and the ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, among them. All of them were frank in their expressions of support for the Pretoria regime. Further evidence comes in the form of the economic ties between the two countries which develop all the time.

The American press has more than once analyzed this economic cooperation and trade. Some 350 American corporations have investments in South Africa totalling $2 billion. Seventy five percent of the capital belongs to General Motors, Texaco, General Electric and some other leading monopolies. Big American banks are also doing pretty well. The cheap South African labor has made fortunes for Chase Manhattan, the Bank of America and the like. They have given South African businessmen loans exceeding $2 billion. These dollar injections have helped the South African economy to raise itself above the economies of other African countries.

Although the State Department has more than once denied that America gives South Africa military aid, the Pentagon and munitions monopolies have found roundabout ways of arming the racists by selling arms manufacturing licences to Western countries and Israel. This explains why the South African Army has tanks of the M-47 and Patton make, fighter bombers of the F-104 type produced by Lockheed, Iroquois helicopters of the Augusta-Bell Company, the Ford-produced armored personnel carriers and other American military machines. Washington shuts its eyes to the fact that its ally, Israel, is helping South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and acts as a chief supplier of military equipment and ammunition to the South African Army.

Elsewhere in Africa countries are making national and social progress after years of hard struggle. It's only in the south of the continent that the racist and colonialist strongholds have been preserved in their ugliest form because they are supported and safeguarded by American politicians, the same politicians who like to pose as champions of human rights.

CARTER ENERGY PROGRAM NOT LIKELY TO SOLVE PROBLEM

LD152253 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In our commentary, Gennadiy Shishkin looks at the American Government's new energy program:

President Carter, in his message on energy, lays the main blame for the energy crisis in the United States on the nation's growing dependence on oil imports. The United States reportedly imports half of its oil consumption and spends $50 billion a year for this purpose. But what is most important, according to the message, is that America's oil supply has become vagarously dependent on the Middle East and Persian Gulf, an area which the message describes as one of the most unstable in the world.

If this is so, one would think the United States would take the lead in working for a truly just and comprehensive Middle East settlement. Unfortunately, developments show that American policy in the Middle East has quite different goals. More and more the administration is trying to achieve a specific kind of stability, one that will insure its access to crude on terms advantageous to United States business interests.

Real stability in the Middle East requires a peace settlement that would guarantee three things: that no nation in the region could become a victim of aggression, that all would dispose of their own natural resources and that all would take part in international trade on an equal and mutually advantageous basis. But this is a settlement the administration in Washington prefers to avoid.

Until recently, as the American Middle East expert (John Shambo) points out, the United States relied on Saudi Arabia and Iran to maintain stability and security in the region. One of these supports, the shah's regime in Iran, has collapsed. Washington has lost its police officer in the Middle East. The revolution in Iran made it clear that using oil dollars to build up an American military presence in the region undermines stability instead of strengthening it. That the administration has turned its back on real stability in the Middle East is evident from the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal and the step-up in the deliveries of weapons to Egypt and Israel that has followed it. Washington is still searching for a stability that would enable American business interests to retain access to Arab oil on the most advantageous terms, with no regard for the interests of the oil-purchasing nations. This is unrealistic thinking, as can be seen by the Iranian revolution and all subsequent events. Nothing but a more critical situation can grow out of America's attempts to build up its military presence in the region and ignore the interests of the Arab nations.

By 1985, according to American estimates, oil imports into the United States should about double and the Arab countries will account for more and more of this. But how is it to be insured if the administration's new energy program, as the previous one, fails to provide for any effective measures to insure a real stability in a most important oil region? In other aspects, too, this program differs little from the previous one. It calls for strict economy in consumption, increased output at American oilfields and more strenuous development of alternative sources. But all of this has been tried, with few results. What is new in the latest program is the decision to gradually abolish price controls on American crude. Obviously, this will mean a windfall for the oil corporations but many experts doubt that it will stimulate oil-drilling in America.

In every respect the new energy program meets the interests of big business but it is not likely to solve America's growing energy problem.

U.S. SHIPS MASS IN MIDEAST TO SET UP 5TH FLEET

LD131634 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The American aircraft carrier Midway is approaching the Arabian Peninsula where it is to join the Constellation aircraft carrier and other warships.

The cruiser England and several destroyers are also on their way to the region. According to press reports, the American ships are being amassed in a framework of setting up the 5th fleet. The fleet, to operate in the Indian Ocean, will have its chief base on Diego Garcia.

U.S. SEEKS TO PREVENT CHANGES IN ITALY'S DOMESTIC POLICY

LD122030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1910 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

["Gross Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Rome, 12 April, TASS--R. Gardner, U.S. ambassador to Italy, has completed a trip to Washington where he was summoned "for consultations." The ambassador presented President J. Carter with a detailed report on the domestic political situation in Italy. He also had meetings with Secretary of State C. Vance, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Z. Brzezinski, and Defense Secretary H. Brown.

Attention is being drawn here to the fact that this trip was undertaken immediately after Rome decided to hold early parliamentary elections at the beginning of June. Local observers note in this connection that Washington shows "heightened interest" in Italy every time important political events take place in the country's political arena. In the past, such "attention" usually ended with attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of Italy and to influence the alinement of political forces there.

The Italian press is noting with alarm that in the report prepared for J. Carter the ambassador expressed "dissatisfaction" with the stance of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] on foreign and domestic policy matters expressed, in particular, at the recent 15th PCI congress. Above all, he did not like the fact that the Italian communists, like all of the world's progressive public, condemned the Chinese aggression in Vietnam and rejected the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal. The ambassador, says CORRIERE DELLA SERA, discovered "negative phenomena" in the Italian communists' attitude toward NATO and in their demand to get rid of the U.S. Navy bases on Maddalena Island.

The paper IL TEMPO reports that leading U.S. circles paid "exceptionally great attention" to the ambassador's report and that the President instructed him to continue the "former political line" toward Italy. This is virtually the same as instructions to conduct policies that would prevent positive changes in Italy's domestic policies. Gardner is not concealing that he is acting precisely in this spirit. We, the ambassador said recently in the Italian town of Novara, are against the PCI taking part in the government and would like the influence of the communists weakened.

SENATE REPORT SHOWS U.S. STILL LEADING ARMS DEALER

LD161328 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 16, TASS--Contrary to the promises of the Carter administration to limit military deliveries abroad, the United States remains the leading international trader in armaments. This conclusion was made by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In its report, the committee points out that from January, 1977 to June, 1978, the United States supplied 5.2 billion dollars worth of armaments to developing countries alone. The total volume of U.S. trade in armaments, according to official data, is at the level of 11-13 billion dollars.

The report indicates that U.S. strategists attach great importance to arms deliveries as a method of ensuring their strategic, military and political interests abroad. The United States is supplying armaments to the most repressive regimes in various areas of the world, consolidating their role as U.S. bridgeheads. The authors of the report point out that so far it could hardly be possible to find the evidence that the government is serious about its own policy of being "restrained". The committee is of the opinion that the limitations on trade in armaments imposed by the administration every year are actually senseless since the administration itself breaks them with ease.

INFLUENCE OF ZIONISM IN U.S. MEDIA 'BRAINWASHING' SCORED

LD131749 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 13, TASS--The propaganda campaign by the U.S. mass media around the anti-Arab separate deal between Israel and Egypt patently demonstrates the role of Zionism in brainwashing the American public.

This is the biggest campaign in recent years directed at misinforming public opinion in the United States. It is being conducted by more than 300 Zionist organisations in America that have a huge financial base and maintain close ties with big financial-industrial capital and with influential political circles of the United States.

The Zionists' control over the mass media is being constantly strengthened. Serving as mouthpieces of Israel and American Zionism for a long time already are such leading publications as the newspapers Washington POST, New York TIMES, NEWSDAY, the magazines NEWSWEEK, TIME and NEW REPUBLIC, as well as the three leading radio and television corporations--CBS, ABC and NBC.

The unceasing process of monopolisation of the mass media enables Zionist publishers to capture ever new positions in the propaganda market of the United States. It directs at Americans a torrent of propaganda intended to present Israel in the best possible light, to justify its wars of conquest, to camouflage the reactionary and racist essence of its policy.

Through its newspapers and pro-Israeli lobby in the United States stifles criticism directed at Israel, blackmails people with charges of anti-Semitism, compromises political leaders and the government's political decisions that do not suit Tel Aviv, it was stated by the former U.S. Senator, James Abourezk.

Despite Zionism's propaganda efforts the American people soberly assess the essence of the Egyptian-Israeli deal, regards it as a betrayal of the interests of Arab states. Referring to a nation-wide opinion poll the New York TIMES and CBS had to admit that 73 per cent of all Americans oppose an increase of military support for Cairo and Tel Aviv as payment for acceptance of the "peace" scenario offered by Washington.

The stream of glowing commentaries about this deal, it turned out, does not reflect the true views of Americans, states the Baltimore SUN. The paper does not name the party that is mainly responsible for the deliberate distortion of the real state of affairs. But that is hardly necessary, since the name of this party is Zionism and it is well known not only to Americans.

PRC'S 'MARCH' INTO SOUTHEAST ASIA ASSAILED

LD162252 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1430 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Andrey Bratov commentary]

[Summary] "Reports from Southeast Asian countries speak of intensified subversive, antigovernment activities by Beijing's agents there. There are reports from the Philippines, Laos and Indonesia. Analysing these reports, news analyst Andrey Bratov says:"

Subversion in Southeast Asian countries is a strategy that Beijing has long and consistently applied. It is a strategy rooted in the policy of great power diktat. In the 1950's and 1960's the Chinese leaders set out on a course of extreme adventurism in international affairs and have tried, with the help of so-called people's wars, to subjugate Southeast Asian sovereign states. Subsequent developments have showed that China was also quite willing to put up with the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. In exchange, Washington actually recognized China's right to predominant influence in Southeast Asia, as the U.S. press put it at the time.

"This concordance of Chinese expansionism in Southeast Asia and the policy of imperialist interference is very much in evidence today. China is championing continued presence of American troops and bases in South Korea, in the Philippines. It favors a stronger ANZUS military bloc and prefers to overlook the expanding military cooperation between the United States and Taiwan."

The expansionist policy of the Chinese leaders is most evident in Southeast Asia. As it did at the time of the Cultural Revolution, Beijing today continues to meddle in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. "That policy culminated in the war that China loosed against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Beijing leaders tried to force Socialist Vietnam into obedience, as Vietnam for China is a block on the way to its expansion in Southeast Asia, and although the Chinese aggressors burnt their fingers in that anti-Vietnam venture, they are not ceasing their aggressive scheming against Vietnam and other countries of the region.

"A recent report of the Laotian news agency has said the Chinese troops have captured a number of areas in the north of Laos. Those troops, the report says, are building camps on the Laotian territory, taking civilians prisoner and making them move border posts inside Laos. Chinese troops also make incursions into Burma's northern regions, committing outrages and looting settlements there. China is making a wide use of pro-Beijing groups and insurgents in Southeast Asia to carry out subversive acts and to meddle in the domestic affairs of such countries as Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia. Stations on Chinese territories are the Voice of the Malay Revolution and the Voice of the Thai People, two radio stations which broadcast daily calls for the overthrow of the governments in the Southeast Asian countries. When those countries filed official demands that the Chinese authorities put an end to those undermining activities, the answer was negative.

"The Beijing leaders are showing keen interest in the major strategic points in South and Southeast Asia. In Kashmir, Chinese troops have completed construction of a strategic highway linking China's northwest with the Indian Ocean shores. The Chinese have also laid strategic roads across Laos from China's border towards Vietnam and Thailand. Beijing's aim is to (?block) the Strait of Molucca, a shortcut from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific. The Chinese leaders are trying to forcibly annex all of South China Sea, claiming all the islands in the area, including even those situated thousands of miles from mainland China."

Beijing is trying to infiltrate the economies of Southeast Asian countries and to influence their political and cultural life in order to create conditions wherein these countries may be gradually drawn into its orbit. These activities are causing grave concern in those countries. The Indian newspaper PATRIOT has written that while Beijing is raising a hullabaloo over the threat from the north, it is consistently carrying on its march to the south, primarily to Southeast Asia.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS IDEA OF MILITARILY WEAK, PEACEFUL CHINA

LD170440 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the recent Chinese aggression against Vietnam the London Institute of Strategic Research published a report which analyzed China's military potentiality. It was stated quite categorically that at present Beijing did not possess the essential arms, equipment and supply system to conduct any military action beyond the country's borders. In the light of the recent events it has become clear that the reason for this report and other similar so-called research findings pursue the aim of lulling the vigilance of the world public, of convincing them that if China were not peaceful then at least it was weak. And the idea is drummed in that China, being a weak country, consequently presents no danger to anyone and therefore the country can be supplied with so-called defense arms in unlimited quantities and helped to build up its military-industrial potential.

Currently the image of the so-called good-natured and peaceful Chinaman, which not only the Beijing leaders but also many Western mass media had tried to create, is seen in quite another appearance: that of a savage and bloodthirsty aggressor. By their unprecendentedly insolent, barbarous attack on Vietnam--a neighbor that has suffered so much and so often from foreign aggression--the Chinese rulers have finally and totally unmasked before the whole world the insidious aggressive essence of the great-power hegemonistic policy they pursue. Now everyone can clearly see that this policy at present represents the most serious threat to world peace. Now, more than ever before, it is also clear just how dangerous complicity with this policy really is.

There is no doubt that it is much harder at present to maintain a state of tranquility, to keep people in a sort of trance in the West concerning China. Many West German newspapers which had only yesterday praised the so-called new course of Deng Xiaoping are today sincerely glad that the Government of Federal Germany has not tied itself with obligations to supply military equipment to China and that it has openly come out against this. The Netherlands and Norway consider that China had clearly compromised itself. Even in the United States, despite the White House's obvious so-called neutralism--and that is certainly putting it very, very mildly--one can note a growing tendency towards a realistic evaluation of China's expansionist aspirations.

It is a known fact that a mentally unbalanced persons sometimes commits an act which ends most tragically for him as well as for his close ones. But when political madmen who rule a huge country openly advocate man-hating ideas they definitely represent a danger to the whole world.

U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES EXHIBIT ANTI-SOVIET NATURE

LD161350 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

Units of U.S. troops, stationed on Okinawa, have held major exercises in the northern part of the island. "Combat operations and cooperation of all arms in landing troops on an enemy coast" were tested in the course of the exercises, which involved airplanes, tanks, artillery, amphibious ships and units of the Third Division of Marines.

Noting that these are the biggest exercises of this kind held on Okinawa in the recent years, Japanese newspapers draw attention to the following circumstance. As was officially stated by a representative of the American command, the manoeuvres were held in view "of the growing threat from the USSR, and therefore, one of the aims was to test possible measures to counteract Soviet Armed Forces".

The newspaper AKAHATA stresses that it is for the first time that the American military held on Okinawa such provocative military exercises. With the help of hackneyed concoctions of the "cold war" time and slanderous fabrications about "a Soviet threat" the Pentagon seeks to justify its own course for the escalation of the arms race, the build-up of its troops on the island and aggravation of tension in that area.

There are now more than 60 American military installations on Okinawa with more than 35,000 servicemen stationed. The United States, within the framework of its general Asian strategy, has lately been seeking to expand Okinawa's functions as the Pentagon's main springboard in the Far East and Asia. The American troops are being actively provided with up-to-date military equipment and arms. The Air Force has already received specificially, the latest of F-15 and F-16 fighter planes. The bases of the Seventh Pacific Fleet are being enlarged. An underwater communication system is under construction to link American installations on the island with the Pentagon's other bases in that area. The Japanese democratic public and the progressive parties come out against the buildup of U.S. troops on the island. They demand elimination of all American bases on the Okinawan soil.

JAPAN TAKES STEPS TO DEVELOP SENKAKU ISLANDS

LD161722 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 16, TASS--The Japanese Board for the Development of Okinawa has passed a decision to start surveys on the Senkaku Islands this May. Japan is striving to develop Senkakus as quickly as possible in order to reaffirm her right to these islands which are claimed by China. The Japanese Government is taking these steps, the newspaper ASHAHI writes, in the light of the events that occurred in that area last April, when Chinese fishing boats, armed with machineguns, intruded into the coastal waters of Senkaku and refused to leave the zone for several weeks in defiance of Japan's demands. Beijing has once more laid claim to the Senkaku Islands this month by sending there about 100 junks, which [are] demonstratively cruising several kilometres away from the coastal waters of the islands.

The dispute between Japan and China over the Senkaku Islands is several years old. During the signing last August of the Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship", the sides agreed to "put aside" this issue. However, Beijing's latest actions show that it does not intend to give up its claims to these islands.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY CONTINUES IN AFGHANISTAN

'Gangs,' Bandits Defeated

LD161726 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

["To Stop Activities of Reaction"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, April 16, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is taking resolute steps to stop criminal activities of enemies of the Afghan people, who encroach upon the sovereignty and independence of the republic. According to the information available, in the past few days the 17th Infantry Division continued mopping up operations.

Practically all the territory of the Badghisat Province has been cleared of counter-revolutionary gangs. Exchanges of fire and clashes between military units and separate bandit groupings, which have their main bases on Pakistan's territory, are continuing in the Konarha and Paktia provinces adjacent to the Pakistani frontier. According to the information available, these gangs receive armaments, ammunition, and also food from abroad. The situation in other provinces of the country, and also in Kabul and in all major cities, remains calm.

Paper Denounces Maoist Propaganda

LD161356 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 16, TASS--The newspaper Kabul TIMES gives a rebuff to the Maoist propaganda which tries deliberately to distort the character of Soviet-Afghan relations. Appraising Beijing's statements, commentaries of Radio Beijing on the relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, the newspaper describes Beijing's propaganda as ill-meaning. The question prompts itself--what is the difference between Radio Beijing and imperialist radio stations if both conduct false propaganda against the policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan?

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, writes the Kabul TIMES, has very friendly relations with its northern neighbour--the Soviet Union. The relations between the two fraternal countries have always been built on equality and mutual understanding. The Afghan people shall never forget that the Soviet Union was the first country which recognized independent Afghanistan in 1919. The Soviet Union was among the first to recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan after the victory of the April revolution. The Soviet Union has never tried to impose its policy upon us [and] it has always respected the sovereignty and independence of our country.

Criticism of Foreign Interference

LD111910 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] PRAVDA has strongly criticized the subversive activities of the United States, Pakistan and China against Afghanistan. It says there are some 5,000 Afghan counter-revolutionaries in Pakistan who are being used for sabotage against the republic. They are being trained by American, Chinese and Egyptian military advisers. The Chinese authorities have agreed to have in training courses some 200 members of the reactionary Afghan organization Muslim Brothers. In Afghanistan itself the Chinese special services are inciting members of this promonarchist organization to cooperate with local Maoists.

Indian Indignation at PRC Subversion

LD161150 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, April 16, TASS--Beijing's support for subversive actions staged by various reactionary elements against the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan, which was reported by the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR, caused indignation of broad circles of the Indian public, a TASS correspondent was told by leader of the parliamentary group of the Communist Party of India Bhupesh Gupta. India, too, experienced such an interference by Beijing, B. Gupta said. Over the past eighteen months alone, several hundred spies and saboteurs were trained in special camps in the Chinese territory and sent into India. It is also widely known that the Beijing leaders gave assistance to separatists and all sorts of other subversive elements in north-eastern states of India, supplying them with armaments and with funds.

In view of Beijing's recent actions in Afghanistan, India, too, should be vigilant with regard to China, B. Gupta said. Assuring India of its policy of friendship, the Beijing rulers actually continue the subversive activity against it and also against other neighbouring countries. Beijing's teaming up with counterrevolution in Afghanistan shows once more that Beijing continues the course of interference in internal affairs of Asian states whose governments refuse to follow in the wake of China's hegemonistic and chauvinistic plans.

LAND REFORM CONTINUES PROGRESS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD122250 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 12, TASS--The distribution of land among peasants is continuing in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Tens of thousands of Afghan peasants' families received land plots free of charge in southern, western and northern regions of the country in line with the land reform which is under way in Afghanistan. Over a short period of time over 1,100 thousand jeribs of land (one jerib equals 0.2 hectares) were given to Afghan peasants.

These days, on the eve of the first anniversary of the April revolution, which is to be observed throughout the country, begins the third, final, stage of free distribution of land in the central and eastern provinces of Afghanistan. In accordance with a decree of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, N.M. Taraki, free land distribution will be held in the remaining seven provinces of Afghanistan. Afghanistan's land reform is of great social importance because over 80 percent of the country's population are engaged in agriculture.

INDIA CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD171028 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, April 17, TASS--A meeting devoted to the 32nd anniversary of diplomatic relations between India and the USSR has been held here. It was attended by prominent statesmen and public leaders of India, leaders of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society, intellectuals, workers of industrial enterprises, representatives of the diplomatic corps.

All India is celebrating this anniversary festively, it was stated at the meeting by Somarendra Kundun, state minister of foreign affairs of India.

During the past decade relations between our two countries were elevated to a qualitatively new stage. The positions of the two states coincide on most of the international problems. India and the USSR come out jointly for peace, disarmament, extension of the process of detente to all the continents of the world, back the struggle against imperialism, for the people's liberation from the yoke of colonialism.

The Indian people, Somarendra Kundun pointed out, highly value the friendship of the Soviet Union. We entertain sentiments of profound gratitude to the USSR for its weighty contribution to the development of key branches of the Indian national economy.

Friendship between the peoples of the two countries has been cemented by their common struggle against all forms of oppression, for national liberation, for a world without wars, for the progress of all mankind, it was noted by Litto Ghosh, general secretary of the National Council of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society. On behalf of the society's membership he expressed the conviction that the close relations between India and the USSR would be further strengthened. The meeting of representatives of the Indian public circles turned into a vivid demonstration of Indian-Soviet friendship.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO ZIAUL HAQ

LD161456 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 16, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and Ziaul Haq, president and head of the Pakistani Government, have exchanged telegrams on the occasion of the national holiday--the Pakistan Day.

Both sides expressed confidence that the development of friendly relations between the USSR and Pakistan meets the interests of the peoples of the two countries and is a contribution to the cause of peace and security in Asia.

KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings Message

LD161548 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

["Telegram of Soviet Leaders to Heng Samrin"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 16, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin have sent the following telegram to Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, chairman of the Central Committee of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea:

On the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea we convey on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and all the Soviet people hearty congratulations and wishes of success in the efforts to restore the country, in building a peaceful and independent Kampuchea to the Kampuchean people, the People's Revolutionary Council, the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea and to you personally.

April 17, 1975, marked the successful completion of the Kampuchean people's many-year-long struggle against the imperialist aggressors and the local reaction. However, the dictatorial clique which usurped the power in the country with Beijing's support tried to deprive the Kampuchean people of the fruits of their victory and doomed the Kampucheans to unheard of sufferings.

The historic victory of the revolutionary-patriotic forces of Kampuchea in January 1979, the overthrow of the reactionary pro-Beijing regime as a result of the victorious uprising of the Kampuchean people, opened up real possibilities for the country's advancement along the road of democracy and social progress. This victory, which dealt a blow at Beijing's hegemonistic designs, opened up new prospects for a cardinal improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia in the interests of peace, stability and prosperity.

The Soviet people rejoice at the successes of the fraternal Kampuchean people in the organization of peaceful life, normalization of the situation in the country, restoration of the economy and revival of national culture. The changes that have taken place in Kampuchea are irreversible.

The international positions of the republic are growing stronger, the foreign policy course proclaimed by the People's Revolutionary Council, Kampuchea's resolution to contribute actively to the cause of developing goodneighbour relations and cooperation in Southeast Asia, to the cause of consolidating universal peace, are meeting ever growing understanding and recognition.

We are convinced that the People's Republic of Kampuchea, relying on the support of the Soviet Union, the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, other countries of the socialist community, all the progressive forces of the world, will successfully surmount the difficult aftermaths of the sway in the country of the clique of Beijing placemen and their patrons, will build up a new life meeting the aspirations of the Kampuchean people.

We express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to grow stronger and develop in the interests of the Soviet and Kampuchean people, for the sake of peace, democracy and socialism."

Sufferings, Triumphs of Kampucheans

LD161658 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

"Along the Road of Peace and Progress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 16, TASS--TASS analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

On April 16th the Kampuchean people will observe a memorable date in the country's life--the national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The many-year long struggle of the Kampuchean people against the imperialist aggressors and local reaction was successfully terminated on this day four years ago--April 17th, 1975. However, the people of Kampuchea were unable to partake of the fruits of this victory. The dictatorial clique, which usurped the power in the country with Beijing's assistance, doomed the Kampucheans to unheard of sufferings.

About three million people out of the eight million population of Kampuchea were put to death by the hangmen who turned this ancient country into a concentration camp, made it, to quote the New York TIMES, a "copy of Auschwitz", in the effort to set up on the bones and blood of the martyrs the so-called "Chinese model of a political system."

In a matter of a few years the new rulers of Kampuchea practically destroyed the entire structure of society from economy to family relations. The Beijing puppets liquidated in effect all industrial production, commerce, monetary circulation and even mail and telegraph services in the country. The formerly densely populated communities of the country were turned into ghost towns in the full sense of the word. For instance, only a few hundred people out of the 600,000 population of Phnom Penh have survived. Most of the others were killed or exiled to distant areas of the country.

The historic victory of the revolutionary patriotic forces of Kampuchea in January 1979, the overthrow of the reactionary pro-Beijing regime by the victorious uprising of the Kampuchean people opened up real possibilities for the country's advancement along the road of democracy and social progress. This victory, which dealt a blow at Beijing's hegemonistic designs, opened up new prospects for a radical improvement of the situation in South-East Asia in the interests of peace, stability and prosperity.

Advancing along the socialist road, the Kampuchean people have achieved in a short space of time big successes in organizing peaceful life, normalizing the situation in the country, restoring the national economy and reviving national culture. People's revolutionary councils have been set up in all the provinces and people's self-government committees have been elected in villages and districts.

Industrial enterprises and power plants are being restored through the efforts of the Kampuchean workers brought back from places of exile. They are being assisted by Vietnamese specialists. Work has been resumed in the sea port of Kampong Som. Plans for the country's state structure and economic development are now being prepared. Work is under way on the republic's constitution..

The republic's international positions are growing stronger. The foreign policy course proclaimed by the People's Revolutionary Council, Kampuchea's resolution to contribute actively to the cause of developing goodneighbour relations and cooperation in Southeast Asia, to the cause of strengthening universal peace are meeting ever growing understanding and recognition.

On this remarkable day the Soviet people wish the Kampuchean people further successes in their efforts to build a new life meeting their aspirations, in the struggle for peace and progress.

USSR Documentary on Kampuchea

LD161600 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 16, TASS--A Soviet documentary film "Kampuchea: The People They Wanted To Kill" has been released on the screens of Moscow today.

"The idea of our film is expressed in its title. We wanted to tell how the heroic people of Kampuchea gained freedom and independence, how it started returning to peaceful life, reconstructing its economy", a TASS correspondent was told by film director Yekaterina Vermisheva, who was early this year in the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the head of a documentary film unit.

"Our film," she went on to say,"is another document exposing the monstrous crimes of Beijing's placemen, who strived to destroy physically the people of Kampuchea, its spiritual culture and to reduce its towns and villages to ruins."

The interviews taken by the film-makers from Kampucheans--peasants, teachers and monks are permeated with wrath and indignation. They spoke about the terrible days and months spent in the jails, the tragic lot of their next of kin and relatives, who were killed by the soldiers of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

At present, Yekaterina Vermisheva is working on a full-length picture about Kampuchea.

XINHUA ALLEGES USSR PREVENTS PRC-SRV TALKS

LD161750 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

["Sordid Attempts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 16, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Wishing to distract public attention from Beijing's sordid manoeuvres on the eve of the start in Hanoi of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY has recourse to its customary crude anti-Soviet intentions. The agency groundlessly alleges that the Soviet Union "prevents in every way possible the earliest start of the talks between China and Vietnam," and "deliberately spreads skepticism as regards a negotiated settlement of the Chinese-Vietnamese disputes."

By using fabrication of this kind, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY clearly places stake on people, who are unfamiliar with the facts. Meanwhile, the world press has repeatedly pointed out that the talks in Hanoi are starting in a situation, when the Chinese militarists are continuing their provocations, shelling Vietnam's territory and sending spies into that country.

Chinese troops are being regrouped near the border with Vietnam and fresh units are being sent to the border. At last, there are so far no signs of a de-escalation of the intensive campaign of slanders against Vietnam.

In these conditions many commentators not only in the Soviet Union, but also in other countries cannot help asking the question: How shall one regard these facts--as a form of political pressure to bear on Vietnam on the eve of the talks, or as direct preparation for a fresh military action, whose possibility was repeatedly warned about by high-level Beijing officials.

It would be also apt to recall that it was Deng Xiaoping himself, who declared in Beijing on the eve of the talks: The talks with Vietnam may "last eternally."

In this light, one can hardly accuse of deliberate "pessimism" the numerous foreign commentators, who predict that the talks will not be easy. The more so as few people doubt the intention of the Chinese hegemonists to use the talks for imposing their territorial claims.

It must be stressed that in spite of the numerous Chinese provocations, the Vietnamese side displays good will. It has made and is continuing to make efforts for creating favourable conditions at the talks.

It must be stressed that the attempts of the NEW CHINA [NEWS] AGENCY to present in a distorted light the stand of the Soviet Union, a true friend of the fraternal Vietnam, are sordid attempts. The Soviet Union, and it is sufficiently well known, invariably declares for a settlement of disputable issues, including the border issues, through negotiations, and, of course, considers inadmissible any form of pressure or diktat. Such are the facts, however much the Beijing news agency may try to present them in a distorted light.

SRV PROTESTS PRC PLANE'S VIOLATION OF COUNTRY'S AIRSPACE

LD161757 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

["Violation of Vietnam's Air Space"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, April 16, TASS--As the SRV Foreign Ministry reported today, a war plane with the markings of the Chinese Air Force and number 3039 violated the SRV's air space at 14 hours 30 minutes of local time and crashed in the Vietnamese territory. Vietnam's ground services monitored from the very start the flight of the violator aircraft, which made a circle and crashed in the area of Chukfu community of the Khai Hoa District at a distance of 25 kilometres south of the town of Nam Dinh (Ha Nam Tinh Province). The pilot died.

The SRV Foreign Ministry, the announcement says, sent a note to the PRC Foreign Ministry declaring a resolute protest against the unlawful violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and demanded that the Chinese side immediately end actions of this kind in order not to create complexities for the forthcoming talks between the delegations of the two countries.

The SRV Foreign Ministry also informed the Chinese side that displaying humanism, the Vietnamese side is ready to turn over the remains of the Chinese pilot to the Chinese authorities.

VIETNAMESE MEDIA REPORT PRC BORDER ENCROACHMENT

LD170250 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 16, TASS--As is reported by the Vietnamese press, Chinese authorities persist in the occupation of 15 important points in Vietnam's border areas. They are fortifying those sectors, building military engineering structures, seeking to consolidate their hold on them and thereby change the line of the historically established border which the two countries undertook to respect.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports that several army corps are concentrated on the Vietnamese border.

Re-groupings of Chinese troops are taking place in direct proximity to the border. This is evidence that Beijing is heightening tension on the two countries' border. The press points out that in these conditions the Vietnamese side showed good will and readiness to normalize relations with China. Newspapers point out that the Chinese side, however, is pursuing a policy of threats, and is creating an atmosphere of military pressure.

PRC BUILDS UP TROOPS ALONG BORDER WITH LAOS

LD162200 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

["Threat to Sovereignty of Laos"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, April 16, TASS--Beijing has built up its troops on the northern border of Laos to up to 50,000 and invaded the Loatian territory at two points to the depth of 1-2 kilometers with the frontal width of invasion of up to 10 kilometers. The minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism of Laos, Sisana Sisan, told an AKAHATA correspondent who visited Vientiane. The minister said that Beijing expansionists continue their subversive activity in Laos, especially among the national minorities, trying to create a situation of instability. They knock together subversive bands on the Chinese territory from among reactionary refugees and are sending them into the border areas of Laos. According to the information available, Beijing went as far as to set up a certain "government of the free Laotian kingdom" for its openly provocative and hegemonic aims.

Faced with these blatant actions, stressed Sisana Sisan, the Laotian people are closely uniting round their People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and government, are strengthening friendship and solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries.

LOCAL CHINESE FINANCE PRC SUBVERSION IN PHILIPPINES

LD131145 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Manila, April 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrov reports:

The units of the Philippine Army and police on the Samar Island in the eastern part of the archipelago have been alerted in connection with the intensified subversive activities of the pro-Beijing extremist grouping which names itself "a New People's Army."

According to the local press, armed terrorists a few days ago made raids on the municipal council of the Gamay town in the northern part of the island and also the police station in the neighbouring town of Mapanas. Units of governmental troops launched combat operations against extremists. Stepped up terroristic activities of the "New People's Army", whose leadership pursues the course of armed struggle against the Government of the Philippines under the Maoist slogans, have been witnessed in the recent time also in other parts of the country.

The Beijing leaders, who in words assure the Philippine Government of their support, encourage in every way extremists' subversive actions, making a broad use of local Chinese moneybags for giving financial aid to the New People's Army.

'HEAVY' EARTHQUAKE IN YUGOSLAVIA CAUSES DAMAGE, INJURY

LD151347 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 15, TASS--A heavy earthquake rocked in the morning today the southern areas of the Republic of Montenegro. It was felt all over Yugoslavia's territory. In the epicenter situated near the Adriatic town of Kotor, earth tremors reached the force of nine points on the Mercalli scale. According to TANJUG agency reports, there were considerable destructions, particularly of old buildings, in a number of cities on the coast of the southern Adriatic. There were injured among the population.

SQUADRON OF SOVIET WARSHIPS ARRIVES IN YUGOSLAV PORT

LD131336 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

["Friendly Visit"--TASS headline]

[Text] Rijeka, April 13, TASS--A squadron of Soviet warships--the Ochakov and Smely destroyers and a submarine under the command of Rear-Admiral Nikolay Ryabinskiy--came here today for an official friendly visit in accordance with the earlier reached accord. In the Rijeka port the Soviet seamen were welcomed by representatives of the command of the Yugoslav Navy and leaders of the Rijeka authorities.

GEORGE HABASH-LED PALESTINIAN DELEGATION IN BULGARIA

LD161136 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 15, TASS--A delegation of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by the front's Secretary General George Habash, was on a visit in this country from April 8 to 15 at the invitation of the Bulgarian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The sides discussed the capitulatory actions of the Egyptian leadership, which seriously harms the struggle of Arab and African peoples for national liberation and stronger national independence. They stressed that, under the cover of the Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty, imperialist forces want to expand their military presence in the Middle East. In this circumstances cohesion and coordination of actions is of paramount importance for all Arab states, for all the detachments of Palestine resistance and all patriotic Arab forces.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD IN SOFIA

LD161656 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 16, TASS--First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of Bulgaria's State Council Todor Zhivkov today received member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who is on an official friendly visit in Bulgaria.

Questions related to the development and expansion of cooperation between the two parties and states were discussed during the conversation that passed in a heartfelt, friendly atmosphere. Also studied were problems of the situation in the Middle East and in other parts of the world.

WEST BERLIN PARTICIPATION IN EUROPEAN ELECTIONS DENOUNCED

DW162035 Moscow in German to Germany 1740 GMT 13 Apr 79 DW

[Yuriy Sibirtsev commentary]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, West Berlin's Mayor Stobbe stated recently that West Berlin had the right to take part in the elections to the European Parliament and that objections to such participation might be detrimental to detente. Our staff member Yuriy Sibirtsev writes in this respect:

West Berlin's participation in the elections to the European Parliament would grossly violate the quadripartite agreement. First, West Berlin would thereby be included in the process of West European political integration, which is aimed at vesting in the European Parliament supranational legislative powers. West Berlin, however, has a special status. The city must not be subordinated to the European Parliament nor to any other body of the European Community.

Second, three representatives of West Berlin, who are to be sent to the European Parliament, will be included in the FRG delegation. This means that West Berlin is being integrated by the Federal Republic of Germany in the framework of the European Parliament. This would contradict the principal provision of the quadripartite agreement, which states that the western sectors of West Berlin do not constitute part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it. Western representatives sometimes maintain that the special status of West Berlin is being complied with in that its representatives are not elected by the people but by the city assembly. It goes without saying that such palliative measures cannot change anything. West Berlin's delegates will be sitting in the European Parliament as members of the FRG delegation, and this is inadmissible.

In order to justify West Berlin's participation in the European Parliament it is sometimes stated that the quadripartite agreement does not contain any bans in this connection. This argument does not hold water. The agreement could not foresee all occurrences or answer all questions that may result from ample political practice. In cases where a question is not directly mentioned one must proceed from the nature of the quadripartite agreement, from its letter and spirit, in order to settle them. This is the only correct and reasonable way.

Thus West Berlin has a special status and its participation in the European Parliament would not be legal. The position taken by the Soviet Union in this matter was and is clear and obvious. It has already stated that West Berlin's participation in the European Parliament is incompatible with the letter and spirit of the quadripartite agreement. This line by no means is at odds with the course toward detente and the development of comprehensive cooperation between states, but is fully in line with it.

It is well known that with the signing of the quadripartite agreement one of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension in Europe was eliminated and conditions were created for normalizing the situation in the area. He who plots against the quadripartite agreement and ignores its fundamental demands places obstacles on the way to detente. This should be realized above all by those West Berlin politicians who first violate the quadripartite agreement and then, when there is a natural reaction to such violation, loudly state that detente is being threatened.

Detente requires a careful approach to and strict implementation of the quadripartite agreement. It is not in the interest of West Berlin and detente to test the firmness of this document.

MONDALE BEGINS 12-DAY VISIT TO NORTHERN EUROPE

Demonstrators in Iceland

LD131338 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Reykjavik, April 13, TASS--"Americans, go home!" "Iceland Must Withdraw From NATO!"--These were the slogans with which democratic public met U.S. Vice President W. Mondale, who arrived for a two-day visit in Iceland. A large group of demonstrators, who gathered outside the government residence where Mondale was having talks with Prime Minister O. Johannesson and Foreign Minister B. Grendal, made an attempt to hand in to the American visitor a statement of protest against the intention of the United States to broaden and deepen Iceland's ties with NATO. The peace champions demanded that military bases in Iceland's territory be dismantled and the country withdraw from the aggressive bloc. W. Mondale refused to accept the statement.

In his talks with the country's leaders, W. Mondale, as the press says, was trying to get the consent of the Government of Iceland for the preservation in Keflavik of a major military base on NATO's northern flank. Deployed on the base are U.S. Airforce and naval logistics services as well as planes of the air warning and control system, AWACS, designed for the command of NATO troops in the territory of Europe for collecting and transmitting intelligence data about the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community to the bloc's supreme headquarters. As Foreign Minister B. Grendal said the other day, the question of the destiny of the U.S. military base will be examined by the Government of Iceland roughly a year after more urgent economic problems are settled.

The talks in Reykjavik concluded the first stage of the 12-day foreign tour by Walter Mondale. He left for Norway by air today, after which he will visit Denmark and the Netherlands as well as Finland and Sweden.

Norwegian Oil for Israel

LD132104 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Oslo, April 13, TASS--The U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, who is making a 12 day trip to the countries of northern Europe and the Netherlands, arrived today in the Norwegian town of Bergen. On Monday he will start negotiations with Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli. As local commentators note, one of the questions that will come under discussion will be that of Norwegian oil deliveries to Israel. An earlier request by Israel for such deliveries was rejected by the Norwegian Government. At the end of March, an official spokesman for the Norwegian Foreign Ministry said the matter of oil deliveries to Israel was raised by the United States.

Mondale's arrival in Norway is seen by this country's democratic public as a fresh attempt at pressuring the Norwegian Government. Commenting on this move by the U.S. administration, the chairman of the Socialist-Left Party in Norway Berge Furre warned the country's public that oil deliveries to Israel may lead to serious consequences for Norway, for the country may be drawn into the Middle-East conflict. "The United States must bear the responsibility for its gamble in the Middle East itself," he said.

Sharp condemnation of U.S. attempts to pressure Norway in a bid to make it supply oil to Israel came from the national board of the Norwegian Communist Party.

Mondale Arrives Norway

LD162152 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Oslo, April 16, TASS--U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale who is touring a number of Nordic countries arrived today for a visit in Norway. He will have talks with Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and Minister for the Oil Industry and Energy Bjartmar Gjerde.

Local commentators note that one of his main goals is to underline the importance the U.S. attaches to NATO's northern flank. This is confirmed also by Walter Mondale's statement on the eve of the visit, to the effect that the U.S. has vital interests in the north.

The forthcoming meeting will centre also on the possibility of Norwegian oil deliveries to Israel. Despite the fact that Norway has already refused to export its oil to Israel, the U.S. is trying the compel the Norwegian side to revise its position.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO NORWEGIAN CP LEADER

LD122246 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, today presented in the Kremlin the Order of People's Friendship to chairman of the Communist Party of Norway, Martin Gunnar Knutsen. He conveyed to the chairman of the Communist Party of Norway warm congratulations and good wishes from Leonid Brezhnev.

"We know that your party is working in very difficult conditions. We are at one with you in regarding the ending of the arms race, achievements of disarmament and establishment of wide peaceful cooperation among nations as the most topical task of the present time," Kuznetsov said.

Martin Gunnar Knutsen expressed deep gratitude to the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and to Leonid Brezhnev for the high award. "Our party," he said, "as no other party in Norway, regards as its main task the struggle for detente, for ending the arms race, for disarmament and peaceful co-existence. It is struggling resolutely against anti-Sovietism and cold war".

The Norwegian communists are aware of the great contribution of the Soviet people to the struggle against imperialism, for peace, national and social justice, for freedom and human dignity, Knutsen said. He stressed that the Communist Party of Norway would continue the struggle for peace and progress, would declare resolutely against any attempt to undermine friendship and peace between the two neighbouring peoples.

MOSCOW REFUTES AS-SADAT'S CLAIMS OF DEMOCRACY IN EGYPT

LD161956 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Radio Moscow commentator Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "Setting the Scene for the Farce"]

[Text] A few days ago, President as-Sadat boastingly claimed during a violent attack he made against the Arab countries opposing the Egyptian-Israeli deal, that if the democracy and freedom now prevailing in Egypt were to be found in these Arab countries, their rulers would have been toppled long ago. This irresponsible statement put President as-Sadat in a rather ridiculous situation, because, soon after the declaration, a campaign of mass arrests bagan in the country in the ranks of all those who criticize the separate deal with Israel and the betrayal of the Palestinians, regardless of political convictions.

However, the deep hypocrisy of President as-Sadat in dealing with his people came unstuck during his current tour in the country. He threatened all those who oppose the present administration's line and gave orders on this to the security forces and police. The essence of these orders is that from now on security forces and policemen are allowed to open fire without any warning on any Egyptian opposing the existing regime.

Let us recall the uprising of the Egyptian people against the economic policy of the government 2 years ago when President as-Sadat then announced that participants in demonstrations of this kind would be met with bullets. As-Sadat also reaffirmed that he would never permit any sort of demonstration and that he would reexamine student's rights, particularly their right to participate in political life. As-Sadat also threatened a number of Islamic public figures who had denounced the collusion with Israel.

And, apparently to give weight to the president's threats, trials began in the Egyptian town of Tanta of members of the National Progressive Unionist Party, under the well-known accusation: opposition to the policy of President As-Sadat's administration.

Quoting Egyptian sources, the Beirut AL-LIWA says that hundreds of nationalists are in Cairo jails for opposing the policy of betrayal of the Arab interests. Observers unanimously assert that the threats of the Egyptian president, the sham trials of Arab nationalists and the rising repression are nothing but a prelude setting the stage for the farce that official Cairo authorities term as the people's general referendum.

Undoubtedly no one will ever know the real results of this farce; and one could already assume that the As-Sadat administration will claim total popular support for the capitulationist line. But efforts are now being made to prevent mass demonstrations by the Egyptian people, which may expose the farce.

ARAB PRESS ON EGYPT'S MILITARY DEALS, OPERATIONS CITED

LD122238 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The Arab press continues to carry amazing stories over talks held in Cairo by American and Egyptian military delegations on the sale of American weapons to the Egyptian Army. These stories shed light on the secret aspect of Washington's endeavors to sell the As-Sadat regime obsolete arms, at an exhorbitant price. Observers believe that Washington is anxiously encouraging the Egyptian regime to effectively defend U.S. imperialist interests in the Arab world and in Africa.

The magazine AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI of Beirut emphasizes, for example, that the Egyptian regime is materially and psychologically bracing itself for a fresh military adventure against neighboring Libya. In this respect, the magazine points out that Cairo is acting under guidance from across the ocean where the Libyan Jamahiriyah is being blamed for its unswerving position in the struggle against Israeli aggression and against oil colonialism. The Libyan [as heard] magazine also underlines that the United States on such a pretext, wants to use the Egyptian regime for dealing a blow at Libya.

For its part, a few days ago NEWSWEEK magazine wrote that the Libyan oilfields lie open to Egyptian attack. As for the Beirut AS-SAFIR, it said that four Egyptian divisions have been transferred from Sinai to the Libyan border on As-Sadat's orders. So, the As-Sadat regime, which has already signed the separate treaty with Israel, is hurriedly casting the Egyptian Army in the role of a pro-U.S. gendarme.

VARIOUS ARAB ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS EGYPT'S EXPULSION

OAPEC on Egypt's Membership

LD161112 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text[Kuwait, April 16, TASS--A special session of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) opens in Kuwait today. The main item on the session's agenda is the question of Egypt's membership of the organization. Having signed the so-called "peace" treaty with Israel, Egypt thus opposed itself to the whole of the Arab world.

A TASS correspondent has been told at the headquarters of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries that as a result of consultations held between the governments of the states, members of the organization, the sides came to the unanimous opinion on the need to table economic sanctions against Egypt in the light of the decision taken by the Baghdad conference of Arab ministers of foreign affairs and economy, and suspend its membership of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Expulsion From Arab Bank of Africa

LD161222 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, April 16, TASS--Arab countries continue applying economic sanctionsa against Egypt in connection with the signing of the separate treaty with Israel by it. Today Egypt was expelled from the Bank for the Economic Development of Africa. The Bank makes investments in the economies of the developing countries of the African continent.

Suspension From Arab Fund

LD161814 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

["The Boycott Tightens"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Kuwait, April 16, TASS--The economic boycott of Egypt is tightening. A session of the Board of Directors of the Arab Fund of Economic and Social Development, held on the level of ministers, has ended in Kuwait.

In fulfillment of the decisions of the Baghdad conference of ministers of foreign affairs and economy of Arab countries it was decided to suspend Egypt's membership in the organization.

The fund issues a statement saying that it was suspending all economic and financial aid to the As-Sadat regime and terminating cooperation with it in those joint projects in which it participated.

Arab Mining Company Suspension

LD161814 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, April 16, TASS--The political and economic isolation of Egypt in the Arab world, caused by the As-Sadat regime's signing of the capitulatory treaty with Israel, is growing. In accordance with the decisions of the Baghdad conference of the ministers of foreign affairs and economy of Arab countries, Egypt's membership in the Arab Mining Company, functioning within the framework of the Council of Arab Economic Unity, has been suspended. This was repeated by the Iraqi news agency INA.

EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION TO SEPARATE TREATY MOUNTS

LD161938 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 16, TASS--The mounting of oppositionary sentiments to the separate treaty in Egypt is seriously alarming As-Sadat's regime, say reports receiving here.

On the day the treaty with Israel was signed on March 26, a strike was held at Asyut University, where hundreds of students seized the building of the hostel and held it for 36 hours. At a meeting they sharply condemned As-Sadat for betraying the Palestine Arab people's struggle. Earlier, on March 13, 1,500 students held a demonstration in the streets of the town of Asyut. Many people were seriously wounded in clashes with security forces.

This became known from As-Sadat's speech at a meeting with the teachers of the Asyut and Al-Minya universities (upper Egypt). As-Sadat referred to a long list of police reports about youth unrest and threatened the students with sentencing the "instigators" to 25 years' hard labor.

Having mentioned the so-called "referendum," scheduled for April 19, for the demonstration of alleged "nation-wide support" for his capitulatory course, As-Sadat stated he had given the order, as of today, immediately and without thinking twice to open fire on everyone who violates public order. When the "referendum" is over, he stated, he will not permit any dissent.

Simultaneously with stepping up repressions against the opponents of its capitulatory course, the As-Sadat regime is strengthening its ties with Israel. Reports from Tel Aviv say that Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil, appearing on Israeli television, expressed satisfaction over the "progress" in the matter implementing the bilateral deal. At the same time he implored the Israeli leadership to speed up the withdrawal of the occupation troops from the Sinai Peninsula, intimating that this would provide Egypt and the USA with a propagandist trump card for pressuring the Arab countries with the purpose of making them join the separate deal.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES ISRAEL'S ECONOMIC DESIGNS ON EGYPT

LD162026 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Aleksandr Veniyaminov commentary: "How Does Israel Intend To Implement Trade With Egypt?"]

[Excerpts] The recently signed separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty contains a provision on whose inclusion Begin particularly insisted. This provision compels Cairo to establish normal diplomatic, trade and economic relations with Israel before the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai. To Zionist capital, the inclusion of this provision means the realization of an old dream--economic expansion in the Arab world. Israeli businessmen and industrialists are waiting with great expectations for the vast profits they expect to make as a result of their trade in Arab markets.

It is natural that Israeli weapons manufacturers are not going to stand by with their arms folded. Amos mar-Hayyim, director general in the Israeli Industry and Commerce Ministry, has stated that Israeli military products may prove popular in Egypt. Reports have been published about plans to build a number of aircraft factories in Egypt. However, the products of these factories will not be sold to Egypt but will be exported to Israel. Israeli industries hope they will not have to face competition in Egypt. They are getting ready to invade the Egyptian market with electronic equipment, plastics, paper, agricultural equipment, car tires, canned goods, cigarettes and other products.

In Israel no one is concealing the methods the Israeli industrialists intend to use in what they call cooperation with Egypt. The Israeli minister of industry has addressed the question of producing joint Israeli-Egyptian products. He said: We, the Israelis, will direct production and control the marketing of the products. As for Egypt, it will supply us with cheap manpower. Is not such talk very frank?

The weakness of Egypt's economic and political position is encouraging the Israeli expansionists to loot Egypt's natural resources openly. During the talks prior to the signing of the peace treaty, the Israeli side managed to obtain from the Egyptian side an agreement to send Sinai oil to Israel after the withdrawal of the Israeli army from the area.

Israel does not intend to neglect Egypt's water resources. There are plans to irrigate the Negev Desert with water from the Nile, which they expect to carry across the Sinai via a special canal. In return, Israel proposes to admit 100,000 unemployed Egyptian workers for employment in Israel. This generosity is doubtful if we take into consideration the extent of the exploitation and the barbarous discrimination to which the Arab inhabitants of the occupied Arab areas are exposed.

The implementation of Israel's economic and trade expansion in Egypt will give Israeli businessmen an opportunity to make huge profits. And for this reason, in particular, Begin succeeded in including the provision that calls for establishing trade and economic relations between the two countries in the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, which was signed not long ago.

KING HUSAYN INTERVIEW WITH LEBANESE WEEKLY CITED

LD132314 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 13, TASS--If the U.S. sees Jordan as an obstacle in the path of implementing its Middle East policy, we shall remain such an obstacle also in the future, King Husayn of Jordan said in an interview for the Lebanese weekly AL-HAWADITH.

We shall never give up the struggle for the return of Arab lands, for the restoration of the legimate rights of the Arab people on Palestine soil. No threats by the United States will make Jordan follow the path suggested by Washington, stressed the head of the Jordanian state.

Today, as never before, the Arab world is facing a serious danger and it has no other way than to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with other countries of the world in the interests of a just solution to the Middle East problem. It is absolutely clear, Husayn went on, that the steps made by Washington in the Middle East, regarded by the U.S. President as "a great achievement" of his policy, will not bring the desired peace to this region. We ask the USA what goal it set itself at the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations? Will the Israeli-occupied Arab territories be returned to their legitimate owners? Will Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem triumph? And every time we hear one and the same reply: The USA can promise the Arabs nothing.

Everything indicates that the "great achievements" of which Washington speaks, boils down to the United States guarantees and aid to Israel.

The administration of James Carter, went on the head of the Jordanian state, has abandoned its commitments given during the electoral campaign and which found reflection in the joint Soviet-American accords on the Middle East. The U.S. made a sharp change of course and stopped attempts at settling the Middle East conflict on the basis of a lasting and just peace.

The king of Jordan noted the coincidence of the positions of the USSR and Jordan on the Middle East problem. A genuine settlement of the problem, he stated, must rest on the fulfilment of U.N. Security Council resolutions, envisaging the return of all the Israeli-occupied territories to the Arabs and granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination and the creation of a state of their own.

U.S. PRESSURING SAUDI ARABIA TO ABANDON ARABS 1700 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

ID162115 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World

["Window on the Arab world" presented by A. Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The United States has intensified its pressure on Saudi Arabia with the object of compelling it to abandon the other participants of the Baghdad conference. In the event of not supporting the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, it should at least not criticize it. Washington made it clearly understood that the United States intends to force the Arabian Peninsula to sense its weight in the region, according to an AP correspondent.

U.S. Senator Harry Byrd has left for Riyadh. According to foreign news agencies, his objective is to alleviate the sharpness of the Saudi stand. Another tactic is being applied simultaneously. John West, U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, is persistently recommending to the leaders of his country refrain for a while from critizing Riyadh because, according to the ambassador, Riyadh is experiencing complex relations with the other Arab states. The ambassador asks that one should not forget the fact that because Saudi Arabia did not raise the price of oil in accordance with the Geneva decisions, the U.S. Treasury is saving between $20 and 40 million. He also asked for the cessation of the anti-Saudi campaign in the U.S. press.

Temptation and intimidation are not new methods of U.S. diplomacy. Through the policy of temptation and intimidation American politicians are seeking to place the influence and reputation of this Arab country in the service of their own interest and to force it to recognize the compulsory annexation carried out by Israel and to abandon support for the Palestinians and the general Arab struggle for liberation of occupied Arab land.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE COVERAGE OF IRANIAN DEVELOPMENTS

Iran Recalls Servicemen from U.S.

ID131621 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 13 Apr 79 ID

[Text] London, April 13, TASS--The Iranian Government has decided to recall from the United States more than 800 Iranian servicemen who were sent there by the monarchy to undergo military training, the REUTER agency reports with reference to an official Pentagon spokesman. They were undergoing training in the American Navy, Air Force and Army. It is not ruled out that similar measures will be taken also in respect of other Iranian servicemen now in the United States and who number about 2,000.

Tehran, April 13, TASS--Revolutionary tribunals continue to function in various Iranian towns. They try persons accused of committing grave crimes against the people.

The former chief of the counter-intelligence of the Iranian Air Force General Berenjian was executed today. He was known for his close ties with the CIA and Israeli intelligence services. Among the other six executed were the head of the Qasr prison in Tehran, Yahyayjm. The search for criminals who are hiding from justice continues.

Bazargan on Government's Tasks

ID141632 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 14 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Tehran, April 14, TASS--Speaking over Tehran radio, Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of Iran, stated that his governmenthas achieved big successes over the period of its stay in power. A new state system has finally established itself in the country, and the government is firmly in power. The state of affairs is being increasingly normalised with every passing day.

Nevertheless, Mehdi Bazargan pointed out, the revolutionary authorities still face many complex tasks, particularly in the economic field. Many industrial enterprises do not operate at full capacity owing to the lack of markets, owing to a shortage of raw materials and imported components. There are about 2.5 million unemployed in the country. According to the prime minister, the Provisional Government intends to take measures shortly to render help to jobless and gradually reduce unemployment. He called on the Iranian working people to cooperate with government in further normalising life.

Sanjabi Resignation

ID162152 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 16 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Tehran, April 16, TASS--Iranian Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi tendered his resignation to the prime minister of the Provisional Government M. Bazargan. The paper AYANDEGAN says he explained his resignation by "the situation in the country for which all members of the government should bear responsibility."

Head of the government has not yet accepted K. Sanjabi's resignation. [Moscow TASS in English at 2136 GMT on 16 April reports further: "The Foreign Minister of Iran K. Sanjabi today tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the Cabinet of Ministers, Tehran radio reports."]

Taleqani Issue

ID170955 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 16 Apr 79 ID

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] Sanjabi, the Iranian foreign minister, has handed in his resignation. As the Tehran press reports, his resignation has not as yet been accepted by Prime Minister Bazargan. The reason for it, according to Sanjabi, is the general situation in the country, for which the whole government is responsible. The news agencies have recently been reporting incidents connected with the activities of the so-called Committees of the Islamic Revolution, which subordinate themselves personally to the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the political-religious leader. It has been noted that the Provisional Government of Iran does not control their activities, which in a number of cases have evoked public dissatisfaction. Thus, a few days ago members of these committees, without evident reason, arrested three close relatives of one of the prominent activists of the Iranian revolution, Ayatollah Taleqani. AP reports that there was a demonstration yesterday in Tehran demanding that the Committees of the Islamic Revolution be purged of provocateurs and counterrevolutionary elements who have infiltrated their ranks. It is thought that the arrest of Taleqani's relatives was undertaken by such hostile elements.

Soviet Policy Reiterated

ID162348 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 15 Apr 79 ID

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] In accordance with usual custom before the working class international solidarity celebration, that is 1 May, slogans have been coined, directed to the working class of the Soviet Union and the world at large, in which the basic domestic and foreign policies of the party and government of the Soviet Union are set out.

One of these slogans is addressed to the Iranian nation, and reads thus:

Fiery greetings to the Iranian people who have carried out an anti-imperialistic and national liberation revolution. On this occasion, our commentator, Igor Savchenko writes:

The attitude of goodwill on the part of the people, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government toward the Iranian people's revolution, that resulted in the overthrow of the tyrannical, monarchical regime, which supported imperialism, and the establishment of a republican government, is reiterated.

The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to salute and offer congratulations on the victory of the national liberation revolution and the announcement of republican rule in Iran. Moreover, people in the Soviet Union are watching with good will and joy the new republican programs and measures being taken by the Government of Iran to determine an independent policy in international affairs and to solve the pressing needs of life. We wish success to the new Iran, which has--in its anti-imperialist battle for the national liberation of the Iranian people--entered the world arena, and we wish it success and happiness in solving the problems which face this new Iran.

We hope that the Republic of Iran will be a strong, burgeoning and independent country, whose voice will resound with confidence and self-reliance in the international arena. For we are confident that this voice will be one of peace and friendship among the nations. [passage indistinct]

Mr Minachi [Iranian minister of information and propaganda] said:

Soviet information organs, unlike the majority of those of the West, discuss and interpret events in Iran accurately and realistically; our movement can only thank the Soviet Union for its support for our revolutionary movement.

I must mention that this sort of attitude on the part of our country toward the revolution of Iran is no accidental thing in Soviet foreign policy. This attitude arises from the essence of the communist ideology established in our country, that is to say, an ideology of equality and fraternity with nations. This ideology requires the freedom and movement of nations which are struggling along the road to their political and social independence, and arises also from one of the guiding principles of Soviet foreign policy, that is, support for anti-imperialist struggles and those of liberation of the peoples of all countries.

As Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said at the 25th CPSU Congress: In developing countries and everywhere, we support progressive forces, democracy and national independence. [passage indistinct]

Cancellation of Foreign Contracts

LD161920 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 16, TASS--Iranian Minister of Posts, Telegraph and Telephone H. Eslami announced today the cancelling of all contracts with the American Bell Company, as they are solely of a military character. A total of 250 agreements and contracts with foreign firms, which do not serve the interests of the Iranian people, will be cancelled, the minister pointed out.

Tudeh Secretary's Statement

LD161532 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

["Kianuri Press Conference: To Defend the Gains of the Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tehran--First secretary of the Central Committee of the Peoples Party of Iran, the Tudeh, N. Kianuri, who has returned to the country after many years in exile, spoke here at a press conference, at which he elaborated party tasks in the present stage of the Iranian revolution. He welcomed the victory of the Iranian peoples over the despotic shah regime, which relied on the imperialist system led by the United States and stressed that the overthrow of the monarchy is only the first major step of the current revolution. Before us, Kianuri said, is the difficult stage of eliminating the remnants of the former regime, the total liquidation of the country's dependence on imperialism, the strengthening of the economy, the securing of real freedom and democracy.

Kianuri pointed out that in the sphere of internal politics the Tudeh Party supports the initiative of Ayatollah Khomeyni in creating an Islamic republic, inasmuch as the leader of the Iranian revolution has in view the securing of true independence for Iran, the eradication of exploitation, the implementation of democratic freedoms for all the people and the raising of living standards for the working people. The Tudeh Party is prepared to cooperate in creating a social system meeting the interests of all the peoples and the interests of the unity and sovereignty of Iran.

In foreign policy, Kianuri stated that the Tudeh Party advocates total liquidation of all military and political treaties and agreements foisted on Iran, the territorial integrity of Iran and the strengthening of its national independence. We are resolutely struggling against any separatist manifestations, in favor of strengthening the unity of countries, for equality of all national minorities who form part of the population of Iran. We lay particular stress on the liquidation of military-political agreements between the United States and Iran, he stressed.

In the economic sphere, Kianuri said, the People's Party of Iran considers it essential to implement fundamental transformations to liquidate totally Iran's dependence on imperialism and to place the economic life of the country at the service of the people. One of the most important measures must be the nationalization of capital, held by members of the shah's family who had fled the country, as well as foreign capital.

Reaction and imperialism, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party concluded, still maintain a strong position in Iran. At present forces have come to life which, under the flag of Islam and other banners, are trying to limit freedom and democracy. The Tudeh Party resolutely opposes these forces.

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1100 GMT on 14 April reports: "The Tudeh Party of Iran is ready to cooperate with His Excellency Khomeyni, the political and religious leader of the country. This was stated by Nurredin Kianouri, the leader of this party, in an interview with the representative of the weekly HORIZONT published in the GDR. He said that the Tudeh Party of Iran appreciates the services which Ayatollah Khomeyni has rendered to overthrow the dictatorial regime of the shah. Nurredin Kianouri added that this party has sufficient experience for playing an effective role in the political and social life of the country. The Tudeh Party was declared illegal in 1949 and many of the members of this party were killed in the shah's prisons."]

FRG FIRM OPERATES SECRET MISSILE TESTING BASE IN ZAIRE

LD142032 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1500 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As was reported, test launchings of new types of missiles with chemical warheads are being carried out on the missile testing ground of the West German Otrag firm in Zaire. Secret tests of missile weapons are carried out with the knowledge and agreement of the American Government, the United States Central Intelligence Agency, and the intelligence service of the Federal Republic of Germany.

According to observers, the creation of Otrag missile testing base is part and parcel of the general plan of imperialist powers aimed at destabilizing the progressive state of the continent. More than that, the activization of the activities on the testing ground observed of late, may be viewed as an attempt of imperialist circles to intimidate Angola and other states of independent Africa and to make them give up their support to the just struggle waged by the patriots in South Africa.

Africa very well realizes that by turning Otrag into a multipurpose military base, NATO strategists pursue the purpose of preserving and strengthening their positions on the continent. The matter is that the West, ruthlessly exploiting African people and plundering their natural riches, (?pumps out) their fabulous profits. According to the French magazine ECONOMIE ET POLITQUE, in the south of Africa there are 630 British, about 500 American, more than 130 West German and 85 French firms. However, the amount of profits to invested capital here, permanently exceeds the norm of profits obtained in developed countries three or four times.

It is crystal clear that with the unrestricted aspiration for plundering the riches belonging to the African people, the fear of the prospect of losing super profits makes the West maintain its armed forces in combat readiness for immediate action at any point of the continent. Imperialist powers, writes a prominent member of the Belgian Committee Against Colonialism and Apartheid, (Terson Methet), at present launched an offensive in Africa the purpose of which is at all cost to preserve the continent under neocolonial yoke, to deprive national liberation movements and young independent states of the fruits of their victories.

Great anxiety of the African and the world public is caused by the mounting cooperation between the West and the Pretoria regime on the Otrag testing ground. It is known to one and all that the South African Republic via its company (?SAA) concluded an agreement with Otrag firm on building in Zaire of an aerodrome on the territory of the testing ground. In other words, Pretoria with the knowledge of NATO creates in the center of the African Continent its air base, which is spearheaded against neighboring countries with the progressive regimes and national liberation movements. More than that, the press reports that NATO powers, to protect their neocolonialist interests in Africa, are ready to grant the South African Republic, which came close to the creation of its own nuclear weaponry, a possibility of its testing on Otrag testing ground. It is indicative that American and West German intelligence bodies participate in materializing Western cooperation with Pretoria on Otrag testing ground.

Recently, for instance, the American magazine PENTHOUSE wrote that they [words indistinct] on implementing so-called political coordination in Bonn, Washington and Kinshasa. That is why the African peoples display vigilance in respect to the conspiracy between the West and Pretoria. They are fully determined to thwart the plans of the imperialists and the racists to use Otrag against independent Africa.

ZAPU DECLARATION REAFFIRMS TENACITY OF LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

LD162358 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Aleksandr Fedorov commentary]

[Text] We have already reported that the declaration of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, ZAPU, belonging to the Patriotic Front, has been published in Lusaka. Our political observer, Aleksandr Fedorov, discusses the document in detail.

[Fedorov] I want to begin with a rather significant detail: In the past the official news media either suppressed documents issued by the African liberation organizations, or made statements to the effect that such documents are meaningless. Now the government newspaper Rhodesia HERALD and Radio Salisbury have begun to comment on the ZAPU declaration, and this comes at a time when under the latest censorship regulations any mention of the African liberation movement is punished by imprisonment for 5 years and a heavy fine. This shows that the regime no longer hopes to calm down the whites with stories about its own strength and the weakness of the guerrillas. It also shows that the ZAPU declaration interprets events correctly, that its points are so vital and attractive that they make it stronger than any other weapon.

I don't think anyone would argue that the Zimbabwe African People's Union is [not] right in that part of its declaration which proves that the current situation of bloodshed and crisis has created by the ruling Rhodesian front. Suffice it to recall to mind the consent of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front to take part in bilateral talks and the Geneva peace talks and also its initiatives for a cease-fire and to work out terms for a constitutional settlement. What has come out of it is common knowledge: Every peace proposal has been challenged by the regime with provocative acts, from the acquisition of new consignments of arms and the recruitment of mercenaries to the farce with the so-called Executive Council, and, still worse, a step-up in reprisals against the peaceful population.

Among us, the ZAPU declaration says, there isn't anyone who wouldn't lose a relative, a friend or a neighbor as a result of reprisals carried out by the racist enemy. The conclusion to which the Zimbabwe African People's Union arrives in its declaration should be clear to everyone. Under the existing conditions of mass genocide, the Africans have no other choice but to take up arms to fight against those who do not want to understand that the Africans should be treated as equals. The Africans have taken up arms to fight the whites not because they are white. Our sufferings over many years, the declaration says, compel us to fight not only to get rid of the white minority rule, but also for ridding the white minority of the tragedy it has inflicted upon itself; the tragedy of a beast being (?traced) in the jungles; the tragedy (?to be) killed at the front or lose relatives; the tragedy to lose job and means of existence at a time when the economy of that rich country is on the brink of collapse.

Those soberminded white settlers who cooperate with the liberation movements have had an opportunity to see for themselves that the concrete measures to restore the economy outlined in the ZAPU declaration have been carried out for quite some time already. Administrative councils have been set up in the liberation areas; projects in agriculture and the health service are being carried out. ZAPU proclaimed these human principles not today or yesterday. Some of the listeners might have attended the ZAPU meeting of 5,000 people in February of 1962 or the meetings of (?Gwelo). At that time the regime called ZAPU to arrange such meetings. The program adopted then does not clash with the declaration on a single point. If the call for elections under the principle one-man-one-vote had been accepted, there would have been peace in the country a long time ago.

I am far from thinking that on reading the ZAPU declaration the whites would change their views on the country's constitutional problems and would change their attitude toward the solution of those problems right away. But I am sure it will make them compare the two programs, the program of the ruling Rhodesian front and the program of the liberation forces. The first proclaims white Rhodesia to be ruled by whites; whereas the second proclaims equality and cooperation for a common goal: the peaceful development of the country.

RHODESIAN ELECTIONS ONLY SERVE WESTERN INTERESTS

LD152300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Vsevolod Shishkovskiy commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Salisbury, six representatives of the British Conservative Party, headed by Lord Boyd, have arrived in the Rhodesian capital. They will act as observers at the so-called elections. They will soon be joined by about 60 representatives from the United States, Canada, the Republic of South Africa, the FRG, Australia, Belgium and other countries which have close ties with Rhodesia.

By sending their representatives to Rhodesia, our commentator Vsevolod Shishkovskiy notes, the Western countries have openly violated the UN Security Council resolution of 8 March this year. This document rejects in advance the results of the pseudoelections in Rhodesia and contains an appeal to all countries to refrain from sending observers. It is quite obvious that this action, in fact, shows the West's support for the Salisbury authorities' reckoning on gaining international recognition and the lifting of sanctions by using false elections.

This show by the Rhodesian racists, approved by their Western patrons, has the aim of creating a puppet regime which would be run as before by Ian Smith and his team in the guise of a multiracial government. Let us recall: 28 seats out of 100 in the Parliament will go to representatives of the white minority which does not even make up 4 percent of the country's population. Moreover, these 28 deputies of the racists have the right to veto decisions which they do not favor. All the key levers of power remain in the hands of the racists--the army, police and the judicial system.

The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the sole legitimate representative of the country's people, indignantly condemns the device of the fictitious elections. As the leaders of the front have many times emphasized, the election maneuver will give the Western countries a pretext for recognizing the Rhodesian regime and then establishing open trade and economic and other ties with it.

A bill is already circulating in the U.S. Congress which proposes a lifting of sanctions against the Salisbury regime not more than 10 days after the formation of the new government resulting from the current pseudoelections. Leaders of the British Conservative Party, six representatives of which have arrived in the Rhodesian capital, have openly declared their intention to fraternize with Smith. Thus we have before us yet another example of what, in fact, the hypocritical demagogy of Washington and London on protecting human rights turns out to be.

The African liberation forces evaluate the policy of the leading Western countries regarding Rhodesia as part of an attempt at a general counterattack by imperialism against the African peoples. But nothing is capable of repulsing the national liberation movement on that continent. The patriots of Zimbabwe, too, will be successful in this struggle.

S. AFRICA USES ELECTIONS TO MAINTAIN CONTROL OVER NAMIBIA

ID170235 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1500 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The racist Pretoria regime is trying at all costs to hold on to Namibia, which it is illegally occupying. It refused to withdraw from the country its 60,000 strong army. It strengthens tensions along the borders with its neighbors and resorts to all sorts of maneuvers in order to remove the idea of granting independence to the Namibian people. In its endeavors to prevent Namibia from becoming independent, Pretoria is placing its stakes on the so-called Constituent Assembly, created by the occupants at Windhoek. The racist propaganda machine spares no efforts in presenting the participants of this crowd of quislings as people's delegates, but in reality this role is played by the most vicious racists and their African puppets, who try covering up their activities under the signboard of "Democratic Alliance of Turnhalle," as well as representatives of various bourgeois parties, which have nothing whatsoever in common with the Namibians.

Following the course worked out in Pretoria the puppets from the Democratic Alliance of Turnhalle intend to unilaterally proclaim Namibia's mock independence. Moreover, its leader, Dirk Mudge, claims that the situation in the country has reached a critical state and that talks on holding elections under United Nations observation have seemingly lost all meaning. It is clear that such talk of a crisis are aimed at confusing the world public concerning South Africa's intentions. A statement issued by the SWAPO leadership points out that the Democratic Alliance of Turnhalle is not a movement that struggles for independence. It receives its instructions from Pretoria and enjoys its support. When Mudge says that he intends to carry out his own plan, he says exactly what he was ordered to say.

There are quite sufficient facts available which clearly show that the South African authorities and the functionaries of the alliance would like to preserve Namibia under colonial oppression at any price, to continue plundering its natural resources, to mercilessly exploit its people. That is why the common interests of Pretoria and the so-called Democratic Alliance of Turnhalle have determined the common political opponents as well.

For them any sincere and steadfast fighter against colonial oppression and racism is unacceptable. It's quite another matter when the question concerns Africans who are ready to cooperate with them. Such a variant of a deal between the white racists and African quislings on the example of Rhodesia they would very much like to push through in Namibia.

It should be noted that the Western powers are acting in unison with the South African racists since the West supports the United Nations plan on Namibia only in words. Due to this they appear to be most inert and helpless when it comes to talks with Pretoria. The impression is given that the mediating mission of the Western countries is operating in anticipation of a variant being enforced for internal settlement that would be acceptable to them. The initiative for the activities of the alliance with the unilateral proclamation of Namibia's independence should undoubtedly be viewed in this context. Otherwise how can one explain the fact that five Western countries, each time that the question of applying sanctions against South Africa is brought up, promptly do all in their power to prevent it? Such a stand of the West, as the West German weekly VORWAERT notes, is dictated by the interests and economic influence of the trans-national firms which are spreading their interference in the political affairs of the African Continent.

It is in the head office of the South African concern Anglo-American corporation, which belongs to Harry Oppenheimer, and the head offices of the trans-national companies that belong to him or are operating on a similar policy--as the weekly VORWAERT point out--that attempts are made to solve the question of Namibia's future to their own benefit. However, we believe that the main thing seems to be forgotten by these gentlemen, namely, will the Namibian people agree with such solutions. The sole and legal representatives of the Namibian people, SWAPO, is fully determined not to permit a neocolonialist solution to the fate of their country. In this just struggle SWAPO has on its side the solidarity of millions of people from various countries and from various continents.

PRC TAKING 'REACTIONARY COURSE' IN AFRICA

LD161954 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, April 16, TASS--The Beijing rulers have gone over completely to the camp of imperialism and are now going out of their way to arrest the victorious progress of the liberation struggle in the south of Africa and in other areas of the world, it was stated by Ndali Che Kimati of Namibia, secretary of the International Union of Students (IUS), during a talk with TASS correspondent. He took part in the international conference in support of the national liberation movements of southern Africa and of solidarity with the "front-line" states, which took place in Lusaka, capital of Zambia.

Beijing's reactionary course, the IUS secretary said, found expression in the strengthening of China's ties with the Chilean fascists, in its practical participation in the aggression against People's Angola and in theimperialist intervention in Zaire. World public circles have witnessed Beijing's unconcealed hegemonism during the Chinese invasion of heroic Vietnam. The Chinese rulers, Ndali Che Kimati noted, are today rendering military aid to the UNITA and FNLA anti-popular Angolan groupings connected with the racialists of the Republic of South Africa. There is every reason to believe that a Pretoria-Beijing axis has been created and is being strengthened. Its purpose is to try to suppress the liberation struggle waged by the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa.

The course of betrayal of the liberation struggle and alignment with the NATO imperialists is a consequence of the petit-bourgeois essence of Maoism, a logical result of the present Beijing leaders' great-power chauvinism, Ndali Che Kimati said.

BRIEFS

USSR DESTROYER IN GUINEA-BISSAU--Bissau, April 13, TASS--The inhabitants of the capital of the Guinea-Bissau Republic have given a warm welcome to the Soviet sailors from the destroyer Zorkiy which arrived here on a 5-day official friendly visit. It is the second time that Soviet sailors have visited this African country. The visit of the destroyer Braviy to the Guinean port of Bissau took place in August 1976. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1529 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD]

REPORTAGE ON MANLEY'S USSR VISIT CONTINUES

Businesslike, Cordial Talks Held

LD131210 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, April 13, TASS--Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Norman Manley in an interview to a TASS correspondent has said that his visit to the Soviet Union was fruitful. A great impression is produced by the tremendous progress of the Soviet Union, the desire of the Soviet people for peace on earth, he said.

The prime minister emphasized that the Moscow negotiations had been businesslike and cordial. The visit laid a strong foundation for cooperation between the two countries in the diplomatic, political, economic and cultural spheres. The developing Jamaica-Soviet Union relations, he said, will help further strengthen peace, will promote the development of international cooperation. Michael Norman Manley stayed in the USSR since April 9 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Manley Leaves USSR for London

LD131204 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, April 13, TASS--The Prime Minister of Jamaica Michael Norman Manley left Leningrad for London today. He was paying an official visit to the USSR as of April 9th at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Manley Statement on Arrival Home

LD171046 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Georgetown, April 17, TASS--Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley returned home from an official visit to the Soviet Union. In his speech at the airport, the head of the Jamaican Government described his visit to the Soviet Union as a historic event. The talks with the Soviet leaders were fruitful, he said. A number of long-term bilateral agreements based on the principles of mutual advantage and equality was signed during the visit.

U.S. HOLDING MILITARY EXERCISES IN PANAMA CANAL ZONE

LD161842 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Panama City, April 16, TASS--Military exercises are taking place in the Panama Canal Zone. The exercises are involving all combat arms of U.S. troops stationed in the Canal Zone, with heavy bombers as well as helicopters attached. The U.S. command headquarters in the Canal Zone qualifies the exercises as a mere practice of cooperation between U.S. air, naval and ground forces for the purposes of defence of the Panama Canal. It is known to the whole world, however, that no one intends to encroach on this waterway. The public of Panama considers that the Pentagon uses 14 U.S. military bases, numerous firing ranges and arms depots in the Canal Zone not for the defence of the Canal but for upholding U.S. economic and strategic interests in Latin America, for restraining the national liberation movement and for aiding dictatorial regimes the type of Somoza regime.

BREZHNEV, SUSLOV ADDRESS CPSU PLENUM; RYABOV MOVE ANNOUNCED

LD171040 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

["Information Report on Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 17, TASS--A regular plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held today. The plenary meeting has discussed the questions of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the tenth convocation. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev delivered a speech at the plenary meeting. The CPSU Central Committee has approved fully and completely the theses and conclusions on the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on the ways of further perfection of the work of all the soviets of people's deputies contained in Leonid Brezhnev's speech. Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov also spoke at the plenary meeting. The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee has approved the proposals of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee on organisational matters of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee relieved Yakov Ryabov of his duties of secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with his appointment as first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. Alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Borodin, the first secretary of the Astrakhan regional committee of the CPSU, has become member of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenary meeting of the Central Committee ended its work.

SOVIET TRADE UNIONS PROTECT INTERESTS OF WORKING PEOPLE

LD162152 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tallinn, April 16, TASS--A foundry shop of the Pyarnu plant of machine building for the food industry in the Soviet Baltics was stopped. On the demand of the trade union, the shop was halted for 20 days for the reason that labour safety requirements were not observed. Now these violations of labour safety have been eliminated. The halting of the shop's operation entailed losses for the enterprise, but the workers were paid the sverage wages. The halting of the operation of a shop or even of the entire enterprise is the extreme measure, but, when necessary, the trade union demands this, upholding the interests of the working people, a TASS correspondent was told by Secretary of the Council of Trade Unions of Estonia Juhan Ulfsak. But things are usually different. The administration, as a rule, takes into consideration all the requirements of the trade union when drawing up the plans for the development of production. In accordance with special legislation, the trade unions necessarily participate in deciding questions of labour, wages, daily living, culture and rest of the working people. This right of the trade unions is recorded in special articles of the USSR Constitution. Besides that, the trade unions in the USSR have broad powers in deciding labour disputes of workers and employees with the administration. Not a single factory or office worker was dismissed without the consent of the local trade union committee. In the rare cases when this principle is not being observed, the trade unions reinstated at their former jobs through the people's courts the persons that were dismissed unjustifiably. The trade unions' requirements are heeded by the highest state bodies, the secretary of the trade union council said. For instance, Estonia's government on the demand of the trade union council of the republic decided on the halting the operation of the afore-mentioned foundry shop of the Pyarnu plant. The government found the trade union's requirement being just. "Even in a small republic like Estonia there are many examples of how the trade unions participate actively in the republic's affairs, upholding the interests of the working people," Ulfsak said. "There was not a single case when party and state bodies did not support trade union executives in this respect".

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL REPORTS ON SOWING PROGRESS

LD161432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Talk by (Viktor Yegorovich Solovov), chief agronomist at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture grain crops directorate]

[Summary] In the first half of April, the weather remained warm on most of the country's European territory. It has been colder than usual in the Volga-Vyatka area, the Urals and along the Volga. Lately it has become colder in the central and northern oblasts of the Ukraine as well as the Central-Chernozem oblasts. Fields are now free of snow below the Leningrad-Kalinin-Tambov-Saratov line. Rain has fallen in Moldavia, the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus, the Central-Chernozem Zone, the lower and central Volga area and in Central Asia. This has considerably increased the moisture in the soil.

The lack of reliable warm weather and precipitation are holding up progress of fieldwork to the north and east. Fieldwork is continuing in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Central Asia, Transcaucasus, the Northern Caucasus and the lower Volga region. At kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, spring grain and leguminous crops have been sown on 20 percent of allocated lands. In Rostovskaya Oblast, they have been sown on almost half the planned area. Selective grain crop sowing on light soil has begun on individual farms in Brestskaya and Gomelskaya oblasts. Farmers are taking care to carry out sowing as fast as possible due to the peculiarities of this year's spring. Farms in Central Asia, south Kazakhstan and the Transcaucasus are continuing to sow corn for grain. At the end of last week, sowing of corn for grain also began in Dagestan and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR.

Sowing of sunflower has ended in Georgia; it is in progress in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, Krmyskaya and Nikolayevskaya oblasts. Beets have been sown on more than 300,000 hectares. Sowing of beets is being carried out later than last year owing to weather conditions. Work is proceeding faster in the south. Farms in Georgia have completed beet sowing and in Krasnodarskiy Kray it is near completion. It has begun in Armenia, Checheno-Ingushetia, Odesskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts.

There are also certain difficulties on the cotton plantations. Cotton has been sown on only some 800,000 hectares. All cotton-sowing areas are currently engaged in sowing. Farms in southern areas are sowing early potatoes and vegetables. Work in gardens is continuing.

IMPORTANCE OF SUBSIDIARY FARMS IN REMOTE AREAS STRESSED

LD170835 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 3 April frontpages a 1,200-word editorial under the heading "Enterprises' Subsidiary Farms." Noting the importance of developing these farms, the editorial emphasizes that "special significance attaches to the creation and development of such farms in remote areas to which the delivery of agricultural products is difficult and in newly developed regions with insufficiently developed agriculture." It also notes the important role of the agricultural and procurement organs and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and of the consumer cooperative organizations in developing subsidiary farms.

SALYUT CREW CONTINUES BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS

LD161348 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

["Work in Space"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 16, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The seventh week of Vladimir Lyakhov's and Valeriy Ryumin's work on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 orbital research complex is over.

On Saturday and Sunday the crew performed two technological experiments on the installation Kristall with a view to obtaining semi-conductive materials in weightless conditions--indium antimonide and germanium monocrystal.

In accordance with the program for the research in natural resources of the earth and studies of the enviroment in the past days the cosmonauts made visual observations of individual areas of the earth's surface and the world ocean area. The observations were conducted with due regard for the recommendations of specialists who were taking part in the radio talks with the crew.

Biological experiments on board the orbital complex are being continued. By means of the device Biogravistat the cosmonauts carried out another cycle of research to study the development of higher plants in the conditions of artifical gravitation.

Today the crew are checking up individual on-board systems, and are working with technical documentation and preparing scientific instrumentation for the forthcoming research.

According to cosmonaut's reports and telemetric data. the on-board systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 research complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS FESTIVE MEETING FOR SCIENCE DAY

LD132320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] A festive meeting devoted to Soviet Science Day took place in Moscow today. The day will be marked on Sunday. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR ministers, responsible employees of the party's Central Committee, representatives of the party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organisations, prominent scientists, military commanders, frontrankers and innovators of production were in the presidium.